

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 27, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
SUGAR.				
American Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100		
Ewa	5,000,000	20	27 1/2	28 1/4
Honolulu	175,000	100		
Haw. Agricultural Co.	2,312,750	100	80	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100		217 1/2
Honolulu	750,000	100	169	170
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	81	82
Haleiwa	500,000	20		
Kahuku	500,000	20		
Kamalo Sugar Co., Ltd.	225,000	20		
Kona	250,000	20		
Kibei Plant. Co., Ltd.	1,050,000	50	13 1/2	14
Kipahulu	1,500,000	50		
Koloa	100,000	100		
Kona Sugar Co. Ass.	250,000	100		
Kona	180,000	100		
Maunaloa S. Co., Ass.	400,000	100		
Maunaloa	100,000	100		
McBryde S. Co., Ltd.	832,500	20	4 1/2	4 3/4
Naahulu	1,650,000	20	12	
Nahiku Sugar Co. Ass.	200,000	20		
Nahiku	200,000	20		
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	100	150	152 1/2
Ono	1,000,000	20		
Ookala	500,000	20		18
Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,500	20		3
Ola	2,500,000	20	11 1/4	11 1/2
Olowalu	150,000	100		
Panauhau Sug. Plant. Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		27 1/2
Pepee	750,000	100		27 1/2
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	150	152 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co., Ass.	2,100,000	100	9 1/4	9 1/2
Waialua	1,500,000	100	11 1/2	11 3/4
Waianae	700,000	100		
Waikuku	700,000	100		400
Waianae	250,000	100		120
Waimea	125,000	100		
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wildcat S. S. Co.	500,000	100	130	
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	145	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100		130
Hon. Ry. Tr. & L. Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Steam Laundry	20,000	100		
Kona-Kau Telephone	15,000	25		
Maunaloa Telephone Co., Ltd.	139,000	10		
Maunaloa	6,975	100		
Maunaloa C. Co., Ltd.	81,000	100		
O. B. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	12 1/2	13
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100		180
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent.			99 1/2	
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.				99
Haw. Govt. Postal Savings 4 1/2 per cent.				
Hilo R. & C. 6 per cent.				103
Ewa Plantation 6 p.c.				108
Kahuku Plant, 6 p.c.				107
O. B. & L. Co.				108
Session Sales—Morning Session—Forty				

FLAMES IN CYMRIC'S HOLD.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The White Star liner Cymric, just arrived, had a terrible experience while crossing the Atlantic. At noon on Sunday, August 5th, when the big vessel was nineteen hours out from Queenstown, fire was discovered among the cargo in the forward hold, and it raged thirty-six hours, until midnight on Monday, when it was then reported to be under control.

Hold No. 1, where the fire is believed to have originated, had been flooded for the purpose of checking the flames. The water leaked through into other compartments, and caused heavy damage to the general merchandise stored there. The boat, however, was not seriously injured.

TEN GERMAN TRANSPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—There is a prospect of much business being done at this port by the German Government as a result of the uprising in China. Already ten large steamers have been chartered by Germany for transport service, and reports received here state that all or nearly all of the steamers are to come to San Francisco to load supplies for China. The vessels are the Achen, 2,447 tons, at Bremen July 26; Adria, 3,501 tons, at Hamburg July 16; Dresden, 2,866 tons, at Bremen July 12; Halle, 2,561 tons, at Bremen July 10; H. H. Meier, 3,560 tons, left Baltimore July 16 for Wamoi; Rhein, 4,398 tons, at Bremen July 19; Strassburg, 5,000 tons (new), present whereabouts not reported; Phoenix, 1,374 tons, sailed from Tampico; Sardinia, 2,249 tons, at Bremerhaven July 24; Batavia, 4,519 tons, at Bremen, July 24.

CRISIS IN CHINA TOLD OF BY THREE EYE-WITNESSES WHO ARE NOW HERE

Shanghai Anxious For Victory Of Allies.

TROUBLE SURE IF THE BOXERS GAIN

W. G. Hall and William A. Ramsay
Back in Their Honolulu Homes.

W. G. Hall and William A. Ramsay, formerly of Honolulu but more recently of Shanghai, returned on the Doric last evening convinced that the troubles in the Chinese Empire make business interests uncertain. They have been away from Honolulu about five months and in that time have resided both in Hongkong and Shanghai. They have returned from the seat of war determined to risk no more of their interests there until the war has been settled.

Mr. Hall stated last evening to an Advertiser reporter that when he left Shanghai the foreign authorities there were expecting the arrival of 4,000 British soldiers, Indian Sikhs, who will patrol the city against any possible attempt of the surrounding Chinese soldiery to attack the foreigners or the legations. They were to have arrived on the 14th. Mr. Hall describes the Sikhs as a magnificent type of Oriental soldier, fully six feet high and wearing an aspect which tends to deter rather than to encourage intimacy. The Chinese of Shanghai were preparing to evacuate the city, believing that the Sikhs would butcher them, as the Russians did in Tien-Tsin.

"Shanghai being the richest city on the coast," continued Mr. Hall, "was looked upon by the Boxers at the beginning of the struggle as a pretty good place to capture, with bright prospects of loot. But Shanghai also has Chinese money interests, and they finally abandoned such an attack. However, if the relief force new en route to Peking fails of its object—a summary defeat—then there is bound to be trouble at Shanghai, and in fact all over China. At the beginning of the outbreak the foreign Consuls of Shanghai met and placed the city under command of Admiral Seymour. There are twenty-four men-of-war at anchor there now. Seymour, profiting by his experience in the north, said he would not rely upon his ships, and ordered 4,000 Sikhs from Hongkong. As the city is quite cosmopolitan in government, it was at first difficult to get the Powers to agree to allow the British troops to enter. Better judgment, however, prevailed. In Shanghai of the 7,000 white population there are over 1,000 volunteers. An American rifle company has been organized consisting of eighty men under command of Captain Haskell. Each company of the volunteers is stationed in a certain part of the city, where, upon the slightest difficulty, they can be massed. They have a system of alarms by which the men can be called out quickly. In case of a defensive movement they are to retire to the British Consulate, where over 1,000 rounds of ammunition and plenty of rifles and machine guns have been collected and placed in readiness.

"The Chinese Viceroy of the Yangtze provinces have so far been friendly with the foreigners and have given their promise to protect them. However, at the arsenal near Shanghai there are quite a number of foreign-drilled Chinese troops. What particularly made the people of Shanghai anxious was that the Governors were adding to these troops right along. The Governors' reply was that the increased garrisons were to preserve order, but there is a peculiar significance in this gathering of well-drilled Chinese troops about the city, which the foreigners eye with suspicion.

"It is apparent the Chinese do not know where they are—that is, the poorer class. They are changing all their paper money into silver and go to Ning-Po to bury it all. They received him as coolly as possible. None of the foreign Consuls called upon him. They ignored him. Since then there have been small disturbances around the city.

"As to the American troops in China, I believe that they have entered in the hottest fights they have ever participated in. The troops say they have never experienced such hot weather or hotter fire before in their lives. That was at Tien-Tsin. The Chinese are excellent shots and the fire they poured in on the Americans was a galling one. The Chinese seem to stand up well and they have be-

come so fanatical they will rush up almost to our troops with swords. The Boxers have preyed upon the superstitions of the lower classes and claim they are invulnerable. They will go among these people and with a revolver loaded with blanks put the muzzle toward their own breasts and fire. After each shot they will calmly remove from their mouths a bullet, and thus the awe-stricken crowds are made to believe they will become as invulnerable, and so the recruiting goes on.

"Everything depends upon this relief expedition to Peking. If it results disastrously to the foreigners, the friendly Viceroy are morally bound to turn over to their countrymen and make a stand against the foreigners. The foreigners believe in staying by their business interests. If they begin to leave Shanghai the Chinese will commence looting. "An amusing feature of the hiring on the allied fleets off Taku is that the German war vessel Itz, which was pretty well used up, was afterwards found to have been pelted with shells and projectiles of all kinds of German manufacture. The Chinese are certainly well prepared with the best ammunition."

SCHOOLS OPEN ON TENTH.

Fall Term for all the Island Public Classes Except Kona District.

On the 10th of September the public schools throughout the Islands will commence the fall term, with the exception of the district of Kona. This will commence a little later. The new term begins under auspicious circumstances, especially to the teachers. Their salaries will begin at a higher figure than at any time heretofore and this fact alone should add largely to their interest in the school work. A great many changes have been made in the roster of principals and teachers alike. Some have been dropped, not a few of the school ma'ams have married since June, and new teachers will take hold.

The new Beretania street school commences an era of education in that district which is gratifying to the parents in the neighborhood. The new school is a model of convenience and accommodation. A teacher's examination will occur on the 2nd and 4th of September at the High School for advanced certificates.

BRYAN COULD CARRY ISLANDS

J. T. Crawley of Honolulu Says so in a Talk in the South.

CHARLESTON, South Carolina.—August 26.—Mr. J. T. Crawley of Honolulu, Hawaii, in Charleston for a few days, studying the fertilizer industry in this section. Mr. Crawley is a general manager of one of the largest fertilizer plants in Honolulu, and while here he will gather much information that will be of use to him in the operation of his fertilizer works in Hawaii.

Mr. Crawley is a South Carolinian, Spartanburg being his home. He left the United States about ten years ago, going to Honolulu, where for several years he held the position of chemist for the large sugar factories. He served with great success in this capacity for more than six years. During the past few years he has been engaged in the fertilizer business, which is one of the chief industries of the island.

When seen by a reporter of the Evening Post, Mr. Crawley talked most interestingly of the customs of the people of his country.

The population of Honolulu, he said, was about 40,000 and is composed chiefly of Americans, Chinese, natives and Portuguese, all of whom were quiet, law-abiding people until the Americans began to flock to the islands, bringing in many bad characters, who have introduced the natives to bad ways. There was a time in Honolulu when thieving, for instance, was unknown. The people, he said, could leave their homes open all the time and no one would think of entering and stealing.

The courts of the island, Mr. Crawley said, are conducted pretty much the same as the courts in the United States, though they did not sit as frequently for the reason that crimes were few. He said it was a rare thing for murder to be committed in Honolulu. Small misdemeanors did occur, though seldom. Sometimes the natives would get drunk and engage in a fight. They generally fought with their fists.

The natives do not pay much attention to politics, though this year some interest is being manifested in the campaign, and Mr. Crawley said that Bryan would probably carry the islands if they could vote on the Presidency for the reason that the natives are disgruntled because of annexation.

American gold money and Hawaii silver money is the only money in use. Mr. Crawley said it was a rare thing to see a piece of American paper money, and when a bill of any denomination did get into circulation the natives looked upon it with suspicion.

Mr. Crawley said the climate in Honolulu was delightful. It was not so warm as it is in Charleston in the summer, and the winters were mild. He said that Honolulu is a pushing city and a most delightful place to live. He said it is a city of newspapers, there being two daily American papers, two daily Chinese papers, one daily Portuguese paper, and one native paper.

Mr. Crawley said a splendid electric street railway is now being built in Honolulu.

Mr. Crawley will return to Spartanburg tonight, and in a few days will leave for San Francisco and sail for his adopted home in Hawaii.

His Eye Shot Out In Retreat Of Allies.

GRAPHIC STORY OF A GERMAN OFFICER

Interview With Lieutenant Von Krohn of the Imperial German Navy.

Lieutenant von Krohn of the Imperial German navy is in Honolulu en route from China to his home in Germany. With an eye shot out by the Chinese troops, the Lieutenant bears the marks of a vivid story of the trouble some times in the Flowery Kingdom. The officer was a member of the first relief force which started from Tien-Tsin for Peking under Admiral Seymour. The story of the repulse of that little column which bravely stood the test of modern machine guns and rifles in the hands of Chinese foreign-drilled troops, is too well known for repetition, except in the Lieutenant's own words, wherein he describes the fatal march and the terrible trials which Admiral Seymour's force defended itself against and the heavy odds of fanatical Boxers and Imperial troops.

He is an officer of the German cruiser Itz, which stood off Taku and bombarded the forts there. With a force of 400 marines and officers the Lieutenant embarked from the war vessel below Taku on the 10th of June to join Admiral Seymour's force. They went by railway from Taku to Tien-Tsin. On the afternoon of the 10th the column started. The nearest railway station from Tien-Tsin was found demolished, and after that the troops had to march. They marched until the Chinese had an opportunity to creep in behind them and cut off their communications with Tien-Tsin. The railroad was demolished in front of and behind them. Their communications were as completely cut off as if an ocean's breadth spanned the distance between the relief column and their base of supplies. For three days no word could be gotten through the opposing lines to Tien-Tsin. Provisions began to get short. Admiral Seymour then made up his mind to retreat and repair his communications as he moved back.

"The railroad was destroyed both in front and behind us," said Lieutenant von Krohn last night. "We were in a desperate plight. On the 15th we started back on that memorable retreat, content to save our own lives, let alone those in beleaguered Peking. We had been eight days out and our forces had been much fighting. It was a terrible march. Just as we began to move back we were attacked, the day after the Taku forts were taken. Chinese Imperial troops coming from Peking were the ones who poured in a galling fire upon us. We could not use the railroad and so we went to the river in order to transport our wounded on junk boats. The wounded were carried along with us and placed in the junks together with what ammunition we had in reserve.

"What made it so difficult for us to get back to Tien-Tsin was that we had very little ammunition and were not prepared for a siege campaign. On the other hand we had to attack the villages we came across. These were filled with Boxers, who bitterly opposed our retreat. They were armed with modern rifles, smokeless powder, and in some cases, machine guns. They fired at us from the tops of trees and the roofs of houses. On the 22d we started early in the night because we knew we had to fight the Chinese forces along the river. At 4 o'clock in the morning we came upon Chinese troops at Che-Ku at a distance of about seven miles from Tien-Tsin. Until then we did not realize that the hostiles about us were Imperial troops. We soon learned that a regular, modern drilled army was attempting to check us in re-establishing our base of communications. We went along the river. On the opposite side of the river, not eighty yards away was a Chinese fort. We saw the Chinese soldiers standing by the guns as if ready for action, but they did not attempt to fire upon us. As nothing happened when we first came upon them, we thought they were ordered not to fight us. One of our officers stepped forward and hailed them and asked them if any of their officers could converse in a foreign tongue.

"For answer they suddenly turned upon us a terrible fire from guns and rifles. It swerved our troops for an instant. The fire was so close and so rattling that it was wonderful to see how our men stood it. We sought shelter from the belching guns at first, and then commenced to silence the guns by picking off the runners by rifle fire.

That was done and the German troops crossed the river and captured two guns. The English took one, and then we trained our guns upon our enemies and put them to flight. We drove them out of the fort. We afterwards heard there were 8,000 in that fort behind the guns, but our allied troops drove them out by sheer pluck and bravery. It was all done in the night. We were told to reserve our fire as much as possible. Our ammunition was getting low, and the men had but forty cartridges apiece.

The Lieutenant was modest in speaking of the part he took in the gallant night fight along the river banks of the Pei-ho, and of the manner in which he received the wound which deprived him of the use of his left eye, and which he now covers by using a colored monocle. He had advanced with other brave Germans on the guns which were tearing the soldiers limb from limb. Schrapnel was being fired. When within a few yards as the troops were dashing pell-mell at the blazing batteries a bullet entered his eye lodging in the skull behind the frontal bone.

In that advance three Germans were killed outright. In the entire night's fight there were seven killed and twenty-five wounded out of the 400 Germans who took part. In the allied force sixty men killed and 250 wounded added up to the list of troubles which Admiral Seymour had burdened upon his shoulders. After the fort was taken they held it for three days until a relieving force of 1,500 men of all nations came in to reinforce them. The greatest difficulty was to carry all the wounded. They were hard to find in many cases, but all were brought in and not killed, as the first despatches stated. The dead were buried where they were killed. The force of Admiral Seymour arrived at Tien-Tsin on June 28, in the fortaken there were found to be stored the finest of modern arms. The best rifles, the finest cannon for field and siege, smokeless powder and millions of rounds of ammunition were found, showing that the Chinese Government had been secretly preparing for war or an outbreak for some time past.

Lieutenant von Krohn, although minus his left eye, is not considered disabled for further naval service. He has been granted a furlough that may have the wounded eye, which was completely destroyed, attended by a specialist to prevent the other eye from being affected. When the medical treatment is finished he will rejoin his ship and enter active service again.

Missionary's Wife Tells Of The Flight.

THE JOURNEY FROM HONAN TO HANKOW

Mrs. Stokke's Account of Fearful Experiences in Orient.

Many missionary men passing through from the Orient on the big trans-Pacific liners for their homes on the Mainland have told their stories of the trouble in China, the brutality of the Boxers and the sufferings endured in fleeing from the wrath of the Celestials.

Now it is a woman's turn. Here is the story of a brave little woman missionary, who is a passenger aboard the Doric, which arrived from China and Japan yesterday. Her husband, Rev. K. S. Stokke, had already gone ashore when Mrs. Stokke favored an Advertiser reporter with an interview aboard the steamer. Mrs. Stokke is an energetic, bright, sincere young lady, very charming and very happy. Happy, notwithstanding the terrible hardships through which she has so recently passed. Her happiness is nevertheless very natural and easily explained. Mr. and Mrs. Stokke were only very recently married, so that this trip across the great Pacific comes very near being their honeymoon journey.

The reporter was looking for missionaries with stories to tell. He saw on the passenger list the name of the Rev. K. S. Stokke. "Can you tell me where to find Mr. Stokke?" he inquired of a young lady standing at the rail gazing thoughtfully towards Oahu's beautiful mountains. "I am his wife," she replied. "My husband has gone ashore." When asked to tell her story of flight from the Chinese, Mrs. Stokke gave an account of the experiences of herself and husband. The story, though told simply and in answer to many questions, brought out the bravery of the little woman, together with the hardships and indignities with which the missionaries were forced to put up during their fourteen days of flight from the center of the province of Honan.

"We belong to the American-Norwegian Mission," said Mrs. Stokke, "and we had a mission established at a city called Runing, in the central portion of the province of Honan. My husband established this mission about a year and a half ago. It was the first mission founded in that part of the country. The Chinese there are exceedingly anti-foreign in their sentiments, and never before permitted the establishment of a mission there. Others had tried it but had been driven out of the country. My husband, after very hard work and considerable risk to himself, finally succeeded in gaining a footing there for missionary work. I was only out there with him about three months. When were we married? Oh, never mind that; that's not interesting news for the public; I will go on and tell you about our experiences.

"Well, it wasn't very long after my husband and I were together in Runing that we began to hear of the trouble of the Chinese for the foreigners. They hated us not only because we were foreigners but because we were trying to teach them the Christian religion.

"The Governor of the province of Honan is most decidedly anti-foreign in his feelings and makes a secret of it, either by force or by persuasion. He has issued proclamations against the foreigners and encourages the people against them.

"When the 12th of July arrived we had been in danger of our lives for several weeks and things were beginning to look very serious. Our mission was being attacked and had been stoned several times once one of the gates had been smashed in and the angry mob which had been surrounding us was almost upon us when the prefect of the district sent us six soldiers. They were not much good but were a good deal better than no protection at all. On the day I spoke of we thought that the end had about come. There was no help within many miles except the almost useless native soldiers supplied us by the prefect of the district.

"We asked the prefect for an escort to the next military city. We were bound to escape if possible. The prefect liked us no better than did the furious mob, but at the same time he was afraid that his might be held responsible for our lives if we were once given over to the tender mercies of the mob. 'Twas on the 13th of July that the escort was demanded and finally granted us. There was one other missionary with us at the mission at that time—a woman. The prefect, fearing he would be held to account for any harm which might come to us, gave us forty-two soldiers and we started out of the city of Runing in our sedan chairs which were taken to Runing with us from Hankow. We were practically driven out of the city notwithstanding our escort of forty-two native soldiers. The mob followed us out yelling and cursing and pelting us with stones and making all kinds of threats against us.

"We were forced to leave all our belongings behind us. They were stolen almost before we could abandon the mission. Those things which were not stolen were demolished and by this time no doubt our mission is in ruins. The mob rushed into

Francisco Paconi, an elderly man who fought in the Italian army and was wounded, denounced the assassin of Humbert in an anarchist meeting at New York, and was elected from the hall.

The Aloha Branch of the Theosophical Society continues to hold very successful and interesting meetings every Saturday evening in the Knights of Pythias hall. Sunday evening the president and leader, Dr. A. Marques, had the pleasure of announcing several handsome gifts recently made to the Branch in order to increase their library, which is open to the public.

Among these donations was one of twenty-seven volumes by Mr. G. W. Smith and another of the sum of \$100 by Mr. Hendricks to be applied to the purchase of new books, which will be in the library within a month. Another announcement made concerning the opening of a new class of theosophical study, at the request of numerous beginners, who will meet at the residence of the Misses Rice, Herotania street, every Tuesday at 7. All reports show a great increase of interest in Honolulu on theosophical subjects.

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(Continued on page 8.)

DEATH OF C. P. HUNTINGTON

Suddenly Taken Away
by Heart Disease.

WAS AT HIS SUMMER CAMP

The Question of His Successor Barely
Mentioned—His Nephew May
Become President.

UTICA, N. Y., August 14.—The death of Collis P. Huntington, which took place at Pine Knot Lodge, his camp in the Blue mountain region of the Adirondacks, at 11:55 last night, came with startling suddenness. He went into the woods last Thursday afternoon and was apparently in excellent health. At that time he remarked that he had never appreciated the woods so much as this season. On Friday and Saturday he was about his camp noting the progress of improvements which he had been carrying on this year.

On Sunday he remained at the lodge very quietly, receiving the calls of several friends from neighboring camps. Yesterday he took a long walk over his preserves, and also made a trip on his steamboat, the Oneonta. He remarked to his friends that he was feeling remarkably well. During the day he made no complaint whatever of illness. He retired last evening at 11 o'clock, still apparently in the very best of health. A few minutes later moans were heard from his room and an attendant immediately went to his assistance. Help was summoned and restoratives were applied, but Huntington sank rapidly, and in ten minutes had passed away. It is supposed that Huntington's death was caused by heart trouble.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The body of Collis P. Huntington will probably arrive in this city on a special train from Utica late this afternoon. The remains will be taken to the Huntington residence at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. The funeral will probably take place Friday or Saturday. H. E. Huntington, nephew of the deceased and now acting president of the Southern Pacific road, is on his way here to attend the funeral. All talk as to the new president of the road is as yet premature. Certain important interests in the company, including General Hubbard, who is now abroad, and the representatives of the Seaboard and Hopkins estates, will have to be consulted.

Many messages of sympathy and condolence have been received for the family at the office of the Southern Pacific road and as many more have been sent to the Fifth avenue residence.

Charles H. Tweed, general counsel and second vice president of the Southern Pacific Company, who is generally regarded as having been closer to Mr. Huntington than any other business associate, was asked today whether any of the dispositions of Mr. Huntington's will could yet be made public.

"Nothing now," answered Mr. Tweed. "Certainly nothing until after the funeral."

"Is there any question that Mr. Huntington has left a will?"

"I don't feel at liberty to say anything on that subject at present."

Then after reflecting a few moments, Mr. Tweed said: "It may be safely assumed that such a document is in existence."

"Was the stability of his investments, in the event of his death, made secure by formal provision during his lifetime?"

"Provisions were made against his holdings being thrown upon the market."

"It is reported that you are likely to succeed Mr. Huntington as the head of the Southern Pacific?"

"No, Mr. H. E. Huntington, nephew of Mr. C. P. Huntington, is the first vice president of the company. I am the second vice president. But all that is matter for future arrangement."

Mr. Tweed added that Mr. H. E. Huntington had been heard from at New Orleans on his way to the city and that he was expected to arrive here tomorrow morning or evening.

UTICA, N. Y., August 15.—The train bearing the remains of Collis P. Huntington left Racine Lake at 8:29 this morning and reached Utica at 10:55. Those on board were Mrs. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Huntington, Miss Campbell, George E. Miles, Mr. Huntington's secretary, William Durant, Dr. H. H. Warner, Charles G. Ward, superintendent of the Racine Lake Railway, and the maid and servants in the Huntington household.

The train consisted of the two cars Oneonta and Oneonta II, a smoker and baggage car combined. With the exception of the engine, the train was owned by the late Mr. Huntington and one in which he journeyed to Racine Lake on Thursday last.

The train left Utica at 11:30 and will make only one stop, which will be at Albany. The arrival in New York will probably be before 5 o'clock. Every courtesy possible is being extended by the officials of the road over which the train is passing and the journey is expedited through the train being accorded a clear track and right of way. Mr. Miles told a reporter that while the arrangements for the funeral have not been completed, it will probably take place Friday morning from Mr. Huntington's late home in New York.

Boers Tired of the War.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 15.—Commandant Prinsloo, who surrendered to General Hunter July 30, has arrived here. He says he is heartily tired of the war and welcomes the prospect of peace. The commandant added that a majority of the Boers were "disgusted with President Kruger."

James G. Stowe, the United States Consul General, has returned here. Only ten Boers were in the party which attacked his train. The remainder of the command were composed of foreigners. Mr. Stowe says the majority of the Boers desire a cessation of hostilities.

Roosevelt's Speaking Tour.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Vice-Chairman Henry C. Payne received at Republican headquarters this morning a copy of the itinerary of Governor Roosevelt, as

far as agreed upon by the Governor and the national committee. The Governor will make his first speech at Detroit, September 6. He will speak at Grand Rapids, Mich., September 7, South Bend, Ind., September 8, La Crosse, Wis., September 10. From La Crosse, Governor Roosevelt will visit South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland, finishing his speech-making in New York.

New King Takes the Oath.

ROME, Aug. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel III took the formal constitutional oath today before Parliament. The ceremonies took place in the Senate chamber, which was entirely draped in black out of respect to the late King Humbert. The King read an address to the people in which he pledged himself to respect their rights, and to carry on the work his father had begun for the betterment of Italy. His address was loudly cheered and he was given a popular ovation.

Earthquakes in Washington.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 15.—A special to the Times from Silverton, Wash., says:

A hard shock of earthquake was felt here yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, shaking window panes and crockery to pieces in many instances. The shock lasted three minutes.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF FRENCH SCIENTISTS

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says:

Highly interesting demonstrations of the properties of bixide of sodium are being given before the French Academy of Sciences. Bixide of sodium is found to possess the property of renewing the oxygen in air that has been breathed and in absorbing carbonic acid gas given off. Thus, with an apparatus containing the sodium, shown by Desgreys and Bailhouchard at the Academy, a diver can remain under water and walk about without having the air renewed by the pumps. A person in a gas mask can be employed.

Moreover, by means of the new apparatus, miners will be able to penetrate into poisonous gases and foul air and firemen into smoke without fear of asphyxiation. It will also render practicable submarine boats.

Ample proofs of all that is claimed for it were given at the Academy. Two men put on diving dress from which all air was excluded and remained enclosed two hours. Afterward the same men remained under water in the Seine during half an hour. The experiments are creating the greatest interest in scientific circles.

REVISION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 15.—The committee on the Revision of Faith, appointed under a resolution of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in St. Louis in May last is in session here. As this is the first meeting of the committee, its work will be according to the secretary, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, largely preliminary.

Its ultimate action must be based in a great measure on the recommendation of the Presbyteries, comparatively few of which have taken action as yet. The power and scope of the committee, as defined by the General Assembly, is: "To consider the whole matter of a re-statement of the doctrine most solemnly believed among us, and which substantially are embodied in our confession of faith."

"That this committee be enjoined diligently to pursue the inquiries, seeking light and knowledge from every available source and to report to the next assembly what specific action, if any, should be taken by the church."

"That to further the work of the committee the Presbyteries be invited by the assembly to take action on the subject at their fall meetings and to report said action to the committee, whether consisting of revisional, supplemental or substantial changes or no change at all."

The members of the committee present are: Rev. Charles A. Dickey of Philadelphia, Rev. Herriek Johnson of Chicago, Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls of St. Louis, Rev. Daniel W. Fisher of Hanover, Ind., Rev. W. McKim of Cincinnati, Rev. George B. Stewart of Auburn, N. Y., Theological Seminary, Rev. Samuel B. Sprecher of Cincinnati, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, Justice John M. Hart of Washington, Daniel R. Noyes of St. Paul, E. W. C. Humphrey of Louisville, William R. Crabbe of Pittsburgh, John R. Parsons of New York and Elissa A. Fraser of Detroit.

According to Secretary Roberts, it is problematical how many days the committee will be in session.

Heazleton Improving.

SAN RAFAEL, August 11.—Physicians in attendance on George Heazleton, manager of and editor of the San Francisco Financial Letter, stated tonight that he was resting easily, with a possibility of recovery. No new complications have set in and his fever has taken a perceptible change for the better.

DETAILS OF ALLIED ADVANCE LONG ROAD TO PEKING

NEW YORK, August 15.—A Tien-Tsin dispatch to the Herald, dated August 6th, says: Great confusion yesterday attended the advance of the allied troops, with the exception of the Japanese. The advance began at 3 o'clock in the morning. Under cover of three batteries of artillery, two regiments of Japanese infantry crossed the open in the darkness and the Chinese at once began a heavy fire upon them.

The plan was that the Japanese should occupy the extreme left, supported by the British and Americans on the right and the Russians across the river.

The British and Americans came up late, remaining in the rear.

The Japanese firing line spread from our extreme left to the river. They carried three series of Chinese trenches, killing several hundred Chinese troops. About 100 Japanese were killed or wounded.

With the Japanese still leading and advancing beyond the village of Peitsau, the other troops were unable to catch up.

Four thousand Japanese were in the fight yesterday and nine guns were captured.

In the advance General Fukushima's plan was followed.

Fifteen miles were covered and scouts reported that the Chinese were retreating to the north under twelve flags about 6,000 strong. This was probably the rear guard and they might have been cut off and annihilated if the Bengal Lancers had been on hand at the right time.

The roads are fairly good and dry. The villages along the line of march are deserted. The growing crops afford abundant forage for the pack animals.

From Peitsau to Yang Tsun there was no opposition. It is expected that the Chinese will make a stand at the latter place.

President McKinley's refusal to consider Li Hung Chang's proposal meets with the warm approval of Americans in China and also with that of the army.

WILCOX IS THE MAN

Garibaldian Candidate of
Independents.

NO HAULES ON TICKET

Hilo Natives Affirm Their Intentions
of Barring the Whites
Altogether.

HILO, Hawaii, August 23.—The Tribune says: Robert Wilcox and the presidents of the two patriotic Hawaiian societies in Honolulu have been in Hilo during the week herding the lambs into the Independent fold; there may be a few strays who have wandered into the by-ways and hedges and who await the coming of the Democratic satchels, but they are very few.

A prominent local leader of the Hawaiians said to a representative of the Tribune on Monday: "It is the general opinion of the Hawaiians, and one which they will stand by, that they should not take sides with either of the old line parties as against the other. Their interests are almost entirely local, and many of them concern the Hawaiians peculiarly; they will stand on a platform framed to meet these issues and distinct by name from either Republican or Democrat, though wherever the platform of either coincides in spirit and principle with ours we shall be glad to co-operate with them in the work. We are going to stand for local self-government first, last and all the time, and we are anti-Dole to a man. We are drawing the red line in nominations and it has been fully agreed not to nominate any white man for any position—Territorial Delegate, Senator or House member. There was a good deal of discussion over this question, and even Wilcox wanted to have Dr. — of Oahu nominated for the House. But it was the opinion of the majority that there should be no exceptions, and this will be rigidly adhered to."

"In that case," said the reporter, "Mr. Leobenstein will not receive the nomination of your party for the Senate?"

"No; nor will any man, of Hawaiian blood even, who is allied with either of the regular parties."

"Don't you think," said the interviewer, "that this Chinese Wall of exclusiveness will result disastrously for you in the end, and that it would be wiser to drop such immaterial differences as color, and anti-haule feelings of retaliation for what you consider, perhaps justly, as oppression and wrongful discrimination, and work with the large political element among the white people, who are just as anxious as you for local self-government and just as strongly opposed to any further continuance of the Dole regime?"

"No," was the reply. "We can control votes enough to elect our men anyhow. We evidently missed the point. The Hawaiians feel their local conviction in the old church in Puuoa on Monday, and nominated the following candidates: For Senators (Puna, Hilo and Hamakua), Henry West, John T. Brown, For Representatives: Wm. Naimaka, Jas. Ewalia, Makakahi (Hamakua), S. H. Aho (Puna). It is understood that Robert Wilcox will be the nominee of the entire party for Delegate to Congress."

PIHONUA LANDS.

HILO, Hawaii, August 23.—The Herald says: Dr. Maxwell and Wray Taylor came up last week for the purpose of investigating the character of the Pihoonua lands relative to the application of the Hilo Portuguese Mill Company for greater acreage of land for cane. It is understood that after an examination of the forests Prof. Maxwell favored the application. The mill company has a lease from John T. Baker for all the Pihoonua lands excepting certain kuleanas, but the Government land forbids their clearing without permission of the Government. So far this permission has been withheld, but it is probable that Mr. Taylor will join with Prof. Maxwell in granting the application made by the mill company.

PARKER'S CANDIDACY.

HILO, Hawaii, August 23.—The Herald says: The Herald is in a position to state authoritatively that Col. Sam Parker will be a candidate before the Territorial convention for the nomination for Delegate to Congress from the Territory.

Col. Parker has been informed that some of the speakers at the meetings of the Independents on this Island have intimated that he has withdrawn as a candidate, and it is on account of the impression such remarks have made that Col. Parker makes this announcement.

HILO, Hawaii, August 23.—The Hilo papers say: J. Ryan, "King of the Squatters," went to Honolulu last week on business connected with the opening up of the Oahu lands. Before leaving Mr. Ryan remarked to Herald reporter that the Retter's Association would take no steps in injunction proceedings, but

would begin a suit in the United States Court. Mr. Ryan returned to Hilo last night.

NOTES, ETC.

Ex-Judge Gardner K. Wilder has leased the spacious offices in the County building on King street, formerly used by Judge Little.

Stearns, Wilcox and Kaulla, representing the Independent party, held meetings at the Fishmarket Saturday night and at Nine Miles on Sunday. Both meetings were well attended by Hawaiians, but little was accomplished. Mr. Wilcox recommended John T. Brown and Henry West as Senators from this district and William Naimaka and Mr. Ewalia as Representatives. The speaker called upon the natives to nominate good men irrespective of party, and guaranteed the native vote to support the candidates.

St. M. Norton has been appointed by Judge Little clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, to succeed Daniel Porter, resigned. Mr. Porter, however, has kindly consented to retain office until the new clerk arrives. Charles E. Hapai, better known as Eddie Hapai, has been appointed deputy clerk of the same court.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hess of Hakalua left yesterday for Honolulu, en route to British Columbia. Mr. Hess is far from well, and his physician prescribes a change of climate as absolutely necessary.

Wakaia plantation has finished grinding this year's crop of sugar cane, with a total of 12,000 tons.

It is rumored that Palmer Wood will be a Senatorial candidate from Kohala at the next election.

Hakalua plantation finished grinding this year's crop of sugar cane, with a total of 12,000 tons.

Dr. W. L. Moore and family went down to Honolulu by yesterday's Kinau. Dr. Moore will locate permanently at the capital.

J. T. Lewis was a passenger by the Mahealani for the Coast. He will make an extended tour of the United States and Europe.

It has been suggested and not unfavorably considered in the councils of the Republican Territorial Committee that the next convention, to take place in September, be held at Hilo. A Congressional Delegate is to be nominated at this convention.

Mr. C. C. Kennedy and family left for Honolulu by yesterday's Kinau. Roland Kennedy returns to New Orleans to continue his studies in sugar chemistry. Mrs. Kennedy will spend some weeks at Wailuku, hoping for beneficial results to her health from a change of climate.

Mrs. James Campbell and daughters are visiting the district.

Fred. W. Macfarlane, head of the Union Feed Company, is a guest at the Hilo.

United States Deputy Marshal Metz went overland to Mahukona on Tuesday for the purpose of distributing blanks of the Internal Revenue Department, for which he is acting deputy collector for this district.

Charles H. Brown has given up his business in Hilo and will remove with his family to Honolulu, where he will have a larger field.

Bishop Gulstan and four sisters of the Catholic Church arrived yesterday to assume the duties of teachers in the new Catholic school.

NEWS OF OLAH.

All Running Smoothly on the Big Plantation.

(Special Correspondence.)

OLAHA, Hawaii, August 24.—Dr. Maxwell was here yesterday in the course of his tour around the Island, and was the guest for the day of Manager McStocker, who drove him to nearly all points in this district. The visitor was very observant and appeared to be very favorably impressed with all he saw.

Everything is moving along smoothly and pihika is a stranger here.

The Falls of Clyde brought the machinery for the saw mill on the Caney road and it will be in operation in the course of a week, with plenty of work ahead.

Manager McStocker has returned from Mountain View to his new home at Oahu, on the Puna road.

W. H. Baugh, representing Schilling Brothers of San Francisco, was here during the week. He has been over the plantation and thinks it would tax the resources of his mind to find fault enough to be sweetened by Olan's first crop.

E. A. Horan, J. Ryan, J. E. Hine, J. R. Giddings, C. J. Giddings and E. W. Fuller, some of the original locators in what is now known as "Squatterville," have created comfortable homes on their localities and have very judiciously in remaining "where they are at."

Horse raffles constitute the leading excitement in Upper Olan just now, one old roaster, in his time, changing owners at the rate of one a day.

Olan and the mauka places of interest are drawing large Sunday crowds from Hilo, every train being packed on that day.

Rev. David A. of Hilo is succeeding in his efforts to build a new native church on the site of the old one mauka of the Half-Way House. The plantation boys are not boastful of their sanctity, but think the cause a worthy one and are not niggardly in their offerings.

Joseph P. Lino of Pahala is now chief timekeeper of Olan.

The advance guard of the H. R. R. Co. are in the Waipahoehoe district and pushing steadily toward Pahoa.

The cane is coming up nearly ten inches in as many days. Fact!

Mrs. S. G. Walker left for San Francisco on the Martha Davis on a health-seeking trip, to return on the same vessel.

Henry Gerlach has returned from the Hilo Hospital, but he is far from good health yet.

A Japanese working for a countryman in a restaurant on the Volcano road, won the affections of his employer's wife and took her hence. All would have been well had he overlooked a trifling \$400 and he was arrested by Captain Ben Brown, a portion of the money recovered and the roof threatens before him.

A "fifteen minutes for refreshment" headquarters has been erected at the Olan railroad station and good service is promised by the promoters.

The men are getting tired of the "walking delegate" business and are beginning to look about for hana hana and the comfortable winter quarters that go therewith.

A large force of mechanics from New York and other cities on the Mainland are expected to Olan shortly and the management is preparing to house them. They are to work on the new mill.

DAN. D. PENN.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

THE DELEGATE

Hiloites Don't Want a
Honolulan.

H. P. Baldwin Suggested as a Representative Islander by the
Tribune.

HILO, Hawaii, August 25.—The Tribune says: The general lack of activity on the part of the Republicans and Democrats is causing considerable comment, more especially relative to the Republicans, who might just as well be without a Territorial committee, for all the ice which it seems to cut. A gentleman recently in conversation with a Tribune representative, said: "Unless some action is taken soon it might just as well not be taken at all. The time for election is almost here and no nominations have been made nor campaign work done, except by the Independents, who as matters stand now are likely to carry everything. Action should be taken by both parties and the lines should not be too sharply drawn between Democrats and Republicans, more especially so far as local issues are concerned and so far as good candidates are nominated, as it seems likely they will be by both parties. The Independents in their determination to win everything on race lines, and incited thereto by their demagogic leaders are likely to make many nominations unfit for office; every respectable, intelligent man who has the good of the Territory at stake, without regard to race or party should work for the election of good men, at this vital period of the political life of Hawaii."

Relative to Congressional delegates another gentleman practically spoke on the same lines. He said: "Upon the personnel of the Congressional delegate, though he has no vote, the future of Hilo largely depends. If the proposed Independent Candidate, Wilcox, who is nothing more or less than a discredited demagogue, is sent, it means simply nothing or worse than nothing for the Territory as a whole. On the other hand a man nominated by either of the other parties, who is simply a Honolulu devotee devoted simply to the interests of that town even to the detriment of the rest of the Territory, is not one that we want. We should probably not look for the nomination of a purely local man. Nor is it necessary. It is more than possible that a man from Maui or Kauai could be settled upon, who would gain the general support of the voters of the whole group and justify it by working impartially for all the Islands. I think H. P. Baldwin of Maui is such a man, and I believe from what I have learned in conversation with both Democrats and Republicans here that they would support him. In any case Hilo should settle upon someone whom it believes to be a good man for all, and who can be elected, and find out whether he will not be so acceptable to the rest of the group that he can be run with hope of election. It is time some action was taken by the responsible men of the country."

ALL TEACHERS MUST BE HEALTHY

Board of Education Certificate
of Health From
Applicants.

Ample precautions are to be taken by the Board of Education that no diseases are communicated to scholars from their teachers. The recent agitation against the employment of teachers who were sufferers from tuberculosis has borne fruit for the Board of Education adopted a form of physical examination certificate which every teacher employed by the Board throughout the Islands must have before they can secure a position. In presenting the health certificate Mr. Atkinson said that he thought the matter one of very great importance. In the past teachers had been employed for a fortnight before they were required to present a health certificate, but the new rule would require them to be physically sound before they would be permitted to come in contact with their scholars.

The Board also adopted a new salary schedule setting forth rules and governing the salaries of all teachers. According to this schedule the payroll for the different Islands is as follows: Hawaii \$6,104, Maui \$3,647, Molokai \$380, Oahu \$10,120, Kauai and Nihoa \$2,235; total, \$22,556.

The report of the teachers' committee included a large number of recommendations for appointments of all which were approved. They were as follows: Royal, D. C. Little, substitute for Mr. Mackintosh; Kaahumanu, Miss Ada Gertz, transferred from Emma street; Emma street, Miss Ada Lyett, transferred from Moanalua; Moanalua, Miss Mollie Grace, from Normal school; Pohukaina, Miss Victoria Jordan, transferred from Wailanae; Wailanae, Miss Bertha Ben Taylor, Miss Emily Williams, reappointed to this school; Wahiawa, Miss Ada H. Parker; Nihoa, James McGinn; Kaupakulu, J. S. Medeiros (assistant), transferred from Haou; Haou, Miss Jennie Kawahia; Night School, Kawaiahaou, Mrs. J. B. Hopkins; Kamaea, Miss Lulu Meincke; Night School, Molokai, A. S. Medeiros, transferred from Kaupakulu; Doane, Brock McStay, assistant; Normal and Training, Miss J. Valentine Spitzer; Kipahulu, Miss Emily Tooley; Hilo Union, Mrs. Lora Shoemaker; Reformatory, Marshall Panoast; Wailuku, Miss Rowena Richardson.

Mrs. J. W. Yandley whose husband, for many years teacher of music in the city, died in San Francisco recently, was given an appointment as singing instructor. The salary of John Lightfoot of the night schools was increased by \$15 per month.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

JEWEL STOVES AND RANGES

DETROIT STOVE WORKS.

The Original Detroit Stoves
Over 1,500,000 in U.S.

Just received, a new line of Table Cutlery and Silver Plated Ware at new prices. Silver Ware, as you know, formerly paid a duty of 25 per cent; you can save that now. See our new pattern, called the "New Century."

Then ask for a sample of the modern cleaner called

Bon Ami

Which is the French for "good friend." This is a matchless article for all surface cleaning and for polishing metals. It does the combined work of all other preparations, works quick, contains no grit and warranted not to scratch. Contains no acid and will not injure the hands nor any article to which it may be applied.

BON AMI rapidly cleans windows, mirrors, show cases and all articles of glass, brass, silver, nickel, copper, tin, zinc, marble, oilcloth, woodwork, and all painted and unpainted surfaces, also jewelry, filigree work and celluloid. Removes dirt, tar, paint, ink stains, etc., from the hands.

W.W. Dimond & Co.,

LIMITED,
HOUSE FURNISHING
GOODS, CROCKERY AND
GLASSWARE.

King Street, Honolulu.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 112—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes sold off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

NEWS OF MAUI ISLE

Board of Registration Active.

CRATER PARTIES ARE FEW

Kula District Wants a Rural Mail Delivery System--People and Happenings.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 25.—The Board of Registration for Maui will begin work at Wailuku court house on September 1. September 5 they sail for Hana on the Claudine. Great haste must be made by those who are obliged to be naturalized before they can be registered, for the law states that the registration of voters must take place between August 31st and October 10th. For months past applicants have been naturalized in Honolulu, but none so far on Maui, Hana or the other islands.

Snow was observed on Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea from Kaupo, Hana, during the 15th. It completely covered the summits and gave quite a cool and beautiful effect to the landscape. This is an unusual spectacle for the dry season.

The present season has been an unpopular one for crater parties, owing to the prevalence of rain. It is reported that the floor of the crater is very wet, that pools of water are standing here and there all over it, and that the long sandy slope which forms the entrance into the crater is well wet down and is quite hard.

Such a state of affairs has not taken place for years during the summer time. Craigie, the summit house, is in bad repair. The roof leaks badly and the gutters leading to the cistern are broken away so that no water has accumulated during the frequent rains.

The only polo grounds on Maui have been recently plowed. However, the Makawao Polo Club will not have occasion for many regrets, for it is but a single furrow, in which a water pipe is to be laid.

Constructor J. H. Bell has completed the new Maunaloa Seminary and his work has been approved by Architect C. W. Dickey. Mr. Bell very soon departs for California.

The Kula district should have the advantages of a rural delivery of their mail. There are two or three thousand residents there who would be much benefited thereby, and it would be an inducement for others to settle there. This route should be established between Makawao post-office and Ulupalakua, a distance of twenty miles, taking in the localities of Pihuliki, Kealahou, Watakoa, Keokea, Kamale and others.

Henry Damon, the son of S. M. Damon, has been sick with blood poisoning at Mrs. H. G. Alexander's cottage, Makawao. He is not rapidly recovering.

Rev. Mr. Cruzan of Hilo made a brief visit to Maui recently. He preached at the Pala Foreign Church on the 19th. He was a guest at Maunaloa Seminary and returned to Hawaii by the Mauna Loa of the 24th.

L. von Tempeky, manager of Haleakala ranch, is in Hilo.

Mr. Axel, formerly manager of the Pala plantation store, has been touring Maui recently as an agent for a safe manufactory.

During Tuesday, the 21st, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Alken, Miss Kate Watson and Mr. Wm. Forbes departed on a ten-day tour of East Maui.

Miss Wainwright of the Hilo Boarding School is at Bailey's Hotel, Makawao.

Weather—Still showery.

WAGES GOING UP.

Keen Competition is Raising the Price of Labor.

WAILUKU, Maui, August 25.—The News says:

Too keen competition is beginning to raise the price of labor on the Maui plantations, and it begins to look as though the demand of the Jap for "one day, one dollar," may not prove a pipe dream after all. But when that day does come, the Jap, unfortunately for him, will not get the benefit of it. The white man will come without being asked. True, white labor receives higher pay in California, but the work is not steady. Here the laborer is assured of twelve full months of work every year. And will the plantations be worse off? Assuredly not. It is a notorious fact that the cheap Japanese contract labor on the islands has been too dear in the end, as can be testified to by any one who has watched them at work in the cane fields. With higher wages, better and more profitable labor will be secured, which will even up things in the end.

A BRASS BAND WANTED.

The citizens of Wailuku should raise a brass band. There are many young Hawaiians in Wailuku with a Hawaiian taste and talent for music who would gladly help it along. With the dearth of entertainment in Wailuku, good instrumental music would be a godsend, and in the near future an open air evening concert should be a daily feature of Wailuku life.

WAILUKU CONCERT.

Wailuku is to be amused. Mr. John Garcia has organized an amateur theatrical and musical society which will make its collective bow before the public on Saturday, September 1. The young folks are busy rehearsing, and the entertainment promises to be of more than usual merit. This will be the first of a series of bi-monthly entertainments. A special train will be run from Pala, Spreckelsville and Kahului, if desirable.

KAMAKAIA'S MUSIC.

Samuel Kamakala, the original leader of the Hawaiian band, is now visiting Maui. He is arranging to secure a string band to assist him and when he succeeds he will favor the people of Wailuku with some excellent solo work on his elegant gold cornet. He is very anxious for the kamaainas of Wailuku to hear the song, "O Maui no ka Oi," with the variations which he has composed as a solo.

PEACHES AND LEMONS.

We were this week shown some peaches and lemons grown by Mr. E. H. Bailey at his Makawao ranch, which were notably choice fruit. The peaches were grown on trees imported from Florida, and are quite equal to the Florida peaches in size and aroma, and but little behind them in flavor. The lemons are

quite as large and of equal quality with the celebrated California lemon. This is an object lesson in the possibilities of fruit culture on Maui.

MAUI NOTES.

The question of the jurisdiction of the district magistrate at Wailuku to act as a committing magistrate in the higher grade of criminal offenses was raised this week in re Puaa Keheke, charged with gross theft, and the Hon. Mr. Justice in the Second Judicial Circuit have jurisdiction in such cases.

Attorney George Hays returned from Honolulu last night on the Mauna Loa.

Mr. Ricker of Gregg & Co. returned to Maui last week from a fortnight's successful business trip to Hawaii.

Mr. Shaw, the Honolulu tax assessor, has come over to Maui to cool off and rest for a few days in Wailuku.

Rev. W. Ault returned to Maui this morning from Hawaii and will hold services tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock and again at 11 o'clock at the Anglican Church in Wailuku.

Mr. Jas. T. Taylor, superintendent of construction of the Wailuku and Kahului water works, returned to Maui on Wednesday to superintend the completion of the reservoir and pipe-laying at the mauka end of the pipe line.

Work will be begun on Monday on the construction of a large sugar warehouse on the site of the recently burned depot at Pala. It will be used only as a warehouse and the Pala depot will remain where it now stands.

Japanese labor on Maui is still very restless, wandering from one plantation to another, only to remain for a few days, waiting for a better offer elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells of Wailuku were the guests of Manager Meyer at Hana last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lowrie of Spreckelsville were at Nahiku last week. Mr. Lowrie was much impressed with the outlook for a cane plantation at Nahiku, owing to the abundant water supply. There has been a great deal of rain during the past month, and the cane looks flourishing. A portion of the bluff overlooking the old trail at Ulupalakua, half way between Hana and Nahiku, caved down, filling the trail and throwing all the travel on the new road, which is now quite a thoroughfare for overland travel.

Mr. Hays, the civil engineer at Hana, has gone to Lahaina to look after the railroad contract of Hugh Howell, who has been quite ill with malaria, but who is now able to be out again. W. L. Hardy has also had a severe attack of la grippe, but is now convalescing.

WAILUKU WANTS MORE SANITATION

Complaints of the Gathering of Natives and Japanese

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 22.—Your cartoonist has certainly given Wailuku one installment of what it was said to be longing for—viz: something to laugh at. Nevertheless it is a good thing that we have an American lawyer as District Magistrate at this juncture.

The recent legal circus in Honolulu has had its effect here, and some lawyers—one native gentleman in particular—have recently been offering motions, demurrers, etc., based on their conceptions of the performances of the Honolulu legal stars, that would have paralyzed the whole course of justice if concurred in. Fortunately, however, our local Solomon has a very level head, and malefactors here have lately found it out to their sorrow.

On Tuesday last the deputy sheriff brought before the court an exceedingly well-got-up case against the keepers of a disorderly house, and secured a conviction. Exemplary sentences were imposed, and consternation reigned supreme amongst the mass of Asiatic scum who crowded the court room. May the good work go on! for parts of Wailuku have become almost as bad as Hilo.

It is the universal feeling here that the Board of Health should interfere and do something, not only to cleanse Wailuku from a sanitary point of view, but should act as it does in Honolulu, in the interest of the health of the floating population who pass through here daily and weekly.

There are always five or six ships in Kahului harbor. The sailors all come up here, and the plantation laborers from all over the island are continually making temporary headquarters here. The abolition of contract labor on the plantations has let loose a flood of human refuse upon this place and Lahaina that needs exceptional powers to deal with, and the Board of Health seem to be the most likely body to give the desired relief.

It has agents here now—good men too—but their present powers are not strong enough to deal with this evil. If so their arm should be strengthened, even if the legislature has to be called upon, for the necessity of vigorous action is apparent to all.

DIED UNATTENDED.

Chun Jip, a Chinese Resident of Vineyard Street Relief Camp.

Yesterday forenoon the Relief Camp on Vineyard street was thrown into a ferment of excitement over the discovery of the body of Chun Jip, a Chinese, aged 35 years, who resided there. When found the body was cold and at first blush there appeared to have been violence used. The tenants of the camp were thoroughly frightened and were ready to clear out at a moment's notice, visions of the plague quarantine remaining vividly impressed upon their minds.

The police department was notified and Officer H. J. Hanrahan made an investigation. He came to the conclusion that the Chinese, who was ill at various times in the past ten days, had tumbled from his bed and died from the shock. He lay upon his left side, the left cheek being badly discolored. The body was at once removed to the morgue at the Board of Health department when Dr. Garvin made an autopsy, pronouncing the cause of death to be peritonitis. The Relief Camp resumed its normal state when the cause of death was made known there.

LAW HITS HIM HARD

Long Sentence for the Highwayman.

TWENTY YEARS ON REEF

Kane, the Tantalus Ribber Must Pay Heavy Penalty--News of the Courts.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Kane, the burly native who was convicted in the Circuit Court on Thursday of the brutal assault and robbery of a Chinese hackdriver on Tantalus, received his deserts yesterday at the hands of Judge Silliman. A twenty-year sentence was inflicted by his honor, and while this was not the limit provided in such cases a residence of twenty years in the Oahu penitentiary may give Kane time within which to come to a realization of the enormity of his offense.

It does not seem to have been borne in upon the mind of the native that he had been guilty of any great crime. All during his trial he sat calmly gazing about him taking no interest in the case even when the harrowing details were told into his ears by an interpreter.

Yesterday morning when he came into court for sentence Deputy Attorney General Cathcart requested to give the man the limit of the law, imprisonment for life, urging the enormity and extreme brutality of the crime, and saying that such a man should not be allowed at liberty. George D. Gear, defendant's attorney, pleaded for clemency, stating that a spark of virtue remained in every man's breast, no matter what crimes he might have been guilty of. Gear's alleged spark was not seen by the Judge, evidently.

When asked what he had to say for himself Kane replied through an interpreter, denying all knowledge of the crime. When he was made to understand the sentence he shrugged his shoulders and stolidly moved away with the officers.

LAZARUS ESTATE DECISION.

An oral decision was rendered by Judge Humphreys yesterday approving the master's report on the executor's application for discharge of his care of the estate of Joseph Lazarus.

In his decision Judge Humphreys takes exception to some of the acts of J. S. Walker as guardian of the child of Mr. Lazarus, saying that from his accounts he has made use of the fund of \$4,000, which was in the bank, and ought to be charged with interest on it. The master's report is accepted, however, and the decision states that no reflection is meant on the integrity of the executor, or any wrongful motive on his part.

EMPIRE CASE SUBMITTED.

Judge Estee will give his final decision on the libel case against the bark Empire at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The matter has practically been decided already, as Judge Estee ruled from the bench during the progress of the trial on both of the material points in the case, the validity of the shipping articles and the question of the ship's liability for poor food furnished the sailors, but a formal decision will be rendered today.

Yesterday the case came up for further evidence, and Captain Knack gave a schedule of the amounts which he says will be due the sailors who brought the libel. Both sides submitted the case without argument, and it went over until this afternoon.

FLINTS HAVE MADE UP.

Capt. Harry W. Flint of the water front police seems to have made it up with his wife, Nina J. Flint, who sued him for divorce some time ago. In support of a motion to vacate a decree for temporary alimony issued some time ago by Judge Humphreys, the affidavit sets forth that since the issuance of the decree Mrs. Flint has condoned and forgiven her husband for the acts alleged in her application for divorce, and resumed marital relations with him. Mr. Flint left on the China for the Coast.

HALSTEAD ESTATE.

Mrs. Sarah Ellen Halstead applied yesterday to the Circuit Court for the appointment of George R. Carter as administrator of the estate of Robert Halstead, the well known capitalist who died on June 14 last. The value of the estate is set forth to be \$213,829, consisting of real estate valued at \$30,000 and \$183,829 in personal property, and the heirs are Annie H. Lackland, Edgar Halstead, Frank Halstead, Bernice S. Reid and R. Norman Halstead.

WANTS TEMPORARY ALIMONY.

Mrs. Rose Miner, wife of Dr. F. L. Miner, who recently filed suit for divorce from her husband, has applied to the Circuit Court for temporary alimony and the custody of her child, Gladys Miner, during the pendency of the suit.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION GRANTED.

A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Humphreys yesterday restraining the Hawaiian Tramways from doing any further work in the proposed loops and double tracks on King and Beretania streets.

NEW CITIZENS ADMITTED.

Judge Estee admitted four aliens to citizenship in the United States District Court yesterday. They were: Stephen Smith and James Barrington of England, P. A. Becker of Germany, and G. Erickson of Sweden.

SUES FOR SALARY.

W. F. C. Haason has brought suit against the Palawai Development Company for \$2,600 alleged to be due him for services as an engineer for the purpose of investigating and developing the water supply on Palawai, Island of Lanai.

COURT NOTES.

The case of Emmeluth & Co. vs. Mrs.

Neuralgia Cured

Not eased, but cured. Not quieted for a short time, but permanently cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure Neuralgia by revitalizing the nervous system and restoring the life-giving elements of the blood. Women who have been tortured for years with Neuralgia and Nervous Headache, who have exhausted the skill of eminent physicians, have been permanently cured by

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Mrs. William Cotter who lives at No. 42 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn., says: "I was taken with neuralgia several years ago and suffered untold misery. I tried a great many doctors and several remedies, but I found only temporary relief. About three years ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I did so. I thought that the first box gave me some relief, and my husband insisted that I keep on taking the pills. I did, and I can truly say that the pills are the only medicine that ever permanently benefited me. "I used to have to give up entirely and lie down when the pain came on. My face would swell up so that my eyes would close. The pills cured all this, and I have had no return of it to the last two years. I keep the pills constantly on hand, as I believe they are a wonderful household remedy. "To Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I owe all the comfort I have enjoyed for the past two years in being free from neuralgia, and I am glad to be able to recommend them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

FIFTY LIVES LOST IN A SEA COLLISION

Anton Ross, an appeal from the District Court, has been discontinued.

Mrs. Alice A. Peterson has filed her answer to the divorce suit of her husband, William L. Peterson, consenting to have the trial take place at the present term.

W. L. Howard was yesterday appointed temporary administrator of the estate of August Kraft, the old time King street jeweler. A bond of \$4,500 was filed.

J. P. Hayward, indicted by the Grand Jury for selling liquor on Sundays at Waikiki, was arraigned yesterday, and his plea will be entered on Monday.

E. E. Thompson has been appointed referee in the matter of the estate of Joseph Gomez.

Eugene Avery, accused of embezzlement, was ordered discharged by Judge Silliman yesterday. The case was taken from the jury.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Ben-son, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

WE CANDIDLY BELIEVE That Our Assortment —OF— House and Evening Slippers

Are in line up to what the fashionables want. Are the Prices? They are not high—only reasonable, quality considered

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat a iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paraffine Candles.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,

LIMITED
Fort Street Store.

HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO
The Best at the Lowest
Price at HOPP'S.

GENTS' Reclining Chairs

The kind that are meant to rest easy in.

Feather Pillows

Without an odor.

Mattresses

Made from the finest hair.

Portieres

To make the house look pretty.

Chiffoniers

Of many varieties.

FURNITURE COVERING

And trimmings to match.

The Bee Hive is still turning out repaired furniture as good as new.

J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.
J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY: AUGUST 28, 1906.

THE GRAND JURY LIBELED.

Enraged because its charges against the Republican administration of Hawaii failed to impress either the Grand Jury or the people, the yellow Journal accuses the jurymen of being organized to whitewash. This means that seventeen representative citizens, every man well known and respected for his integrity, violated their oaths and perpetrated an offense against justice and good government, so that certain officials who deserve indictment might escape it. The term "whitewash," used in the connection given it means all that and more and it constitutes a libel as gross as any of which the Grand Jury in its report pronounced the yellow Journal guilty.

Who are the men whose names and reputations are slurred by the yellow scold whose sponsors are already sorry for its appearance in this community? We give them as they appear appended to the report which the morning libeler tries to impeach:

E. I. Spaulding, foreman.
W. G. Ashley,
S. Lowden,
J. S. Walker,
J. L. McLean,
W. O. Atwater,
John Effinger,
L. C. Ables,
C. H. Atherton,
F. M. Lewis,
Edwin Benner,
T. W. Hobron,
M. P. Robinson,
C. H. H. H. H.,
E. A. McInerney,
A. F. Cooke,
W. H. Hoogs.

If there were no other certificate of character for the Grand Jury report these names would be sufficient.

One of the reasons why the yellow Journal objects to the Jury is that the latter was not under the control and responsive to the spiteful and petty revengefulness of the Keweenaw machine. That is why the paper objected to its personnel at the outset and tried to get High Sheriff Brown into trouble because he had not "consulted the party leaders" before drawing the names. What was wanted most of all was a political jury; one that would accept malicious gossip as gospel truth and indict whomsoever the machine might want to remove from office. Because the High Sheriff would not degrade his official powers to such a plane of indecency he was abused without stint; and now that the Jury has proved itself incorruptible it is also abused.

Chagrined as they are at the failure to wreck the Republican Territorial administration, the machine politicians console themselves with the belief that a way can be found to deprive the High Sheriff of his jury-drawing prerogatives and confer them upon a creature of the ring. Witness this threat in the editorial columns of our yellow contemporary:

It is to be hoped, in the interest of good government for Honolulu, that the next Grand Jury will be drawn and summoned by an Elisor especially appointed by the court, and that it will be bereft of such a liberal supply of whitewash, as seemed to be in the keeping of the body just adjourned.

Certainly, turn over the drawing of the Jury to a ringster and when drawn instruct that body to let no innocent man escape. This is the whole scheme in a nutshell and it is an important part of the conspiracy to get the political control of Hawaii into hands that would use it to line their pockets at the expense of the taxpayers. Thanks to the indiscretions of an angry scribe the people are forewarned and will jealously scrutinize the methods of the next Grand Jury drawing.

PAVEMENTS AS RADIATORS.

An item in the latest budget of telegrams about the frying of an egg on the Washington pavement during a hot day of mid-August, contains a statement that is of value to this city now that modern street paving is proposed. It appears that, when the culinary experiment was made, the mercury outside a drug store, the proprietor of which supplied the egg, stood at 120 degrees Fahrenheit, but the asphalt pavement, at the same time, registered 160 degrees. Does it not follow, therefore, that asphalt, heated to such intensity and acting as a radiator, must greatly increase the summer temperature of a city in which it is laid? Is it not supposable that if Washington had some other kind of pavement, incapable of retaining solar heat, a temperature of 120 degrees in the shadeless open air would probably never be reached? If we admit the reasonableness of this view then we must regard with suspicion any attempt to pave the streets of a tropical city like Honolulu with asphalt or any kindred substance. It is hot enough here now; let us not try to make it any hotter by artificial means.

The Advertiser admits that some strong pavement for the business district will be called for when traffic increases. It ought to be durable, noiseless and reasonably cool under the vertical sun. Judging by the experience of Sydney we believe that eucalyptus blocks are nearer the right thing than anything so far proposed. Set in the manner described in a recent issue of this paper they wear long and well, and cannot radiate enough heat to make any appreciable difference in the temperature.

Before ever going into asphalt or bitumen contras the Department of Public Works would do well to look at the matter on the climatic side and see whether it is not possible, by adopting the Sydney plan, to get the pavement best suited to local conditions.

Wilcox in Congress would be a farce, a scandal and a catastrophe, for which the Hawaiians would suffer most.

THE JAPANESE SOLDIER.

Fuch dispatches as these are becoming common: "Great confusion yesterday attended the advance of the allied troops with the exception of the Japanese." The exception is getting common enough to become the rule, for wherever the Japanese army is placed it shows a discipline, a readiness and a dash which might well be the envy of the Germans themselves.

There are good reasons why the Japanese should take a foremost place among the soldiers of the world. To begin with they have a fanatical patriotism. No people reverence their flag or sovereign more or will sacrifice so much for the honor or glory of the commonwealth. Their courage under fire is of the kind that does not value life if there is a chance to win something for Japan by laying it down. In the war of 1894-5 there was not a deserter or a straggler; not a soldier ran, though his comrades were falling all about him; and there was one typical case where forty men attacked the advance guard of the Chinese army, 5,000 strong, and held their ground until help arrived.

Discipline is an inherited trait. In the old days there were lords and vassals in Japan and the vassals gave implicit obedience to the lords. Now the common people in the army serve their officers in the same way. There is no thought of insubordination; the letter of the order is observed. Hence when a Japanese army moves it goes as a machine. As such it is absolutely guided by one man and he a military expert whose training has been had in the best foreign schools.

The Japanese soldier can march further and on smaller rations than any other soldier and is not impeded by long baggage trains. For centuries the Japanese have been pedestrians, walking from place to place all over the empire. You can hire a "rickshaw" man who will draw you in his two-wheeled gig ten miles at a trot; two of them together will make thirty miles. Meanwhile these coolies will subsist on a trifle of rice. It is no trouble at all for a Japanese soldier to pack three weeks' rations on his back, for they consist of nothing but compressed rice and tea; and then to march all day at a lope.

Given patriotism, courage, endurance, discipline and mobility, modern arms and equipments, a warlike lineage, an eagerness to be classed with the white races, educated officers and a general staff that works out problems as surely and minutely as did that of Germany in the time of Von Moltke, and we have the ideal army. Such is the military (and naval) establishment of Japan and the world is now learning, what every observer of the war of 1894-95 has always insisted upon, that the Japanese are capable of matching themselves with the world's most boasted soldiery. It will be wise for the Russians to let them alone; and a possible good result of the present concert of action before Peking is that the Russians may find it out in time.

The friends of H. P. Baldwin propose his name for Delegate in Congress. The suggestion is an interesting one and the Republican party will avail with reluctance the announcement of Mr. Baldwin's own views.

The situation at Canton is not reassuring. The Chinese are adding big modern guns to the fine equipments of their forts and they have a garrison of 18,000 trained men, armed in the main with Mausers. An outbreak in the south would divert troops from the Peking district and this may be the object of the military mandarins.

The latest news from China, as given in the Advertiser's Associated Press special, shows that the allies were twenty-three miles from Peking. This is quite different from being "under the walls," as earlier reports had it. News continues to come from the beleaguered envoys, but their danger is daily increasing as defeated Chinese soldiers fall back on the capital.

Events bring full confirmation of the statement made and repeated in these columns months ago that the Independent party proposes to draw the color line. A Hilo Tribune interview with a leader of the Radical native element shows that every nominee of the Independents from Delegate to Congress down will be a Hawaiian of the aboriginal strain. No white man need apply.

The Democratic platform and Mr. Bryan's speeches are sure to keep the Filipino war alive until after election. Should McKinley then be chosen President it is likely that Aguinaldo will be ready to treat for peace on liberal terms. Otherwise he will stick for independence and get it providing a Democratic Congress as well as President has been elected.

The French are the only ones dissatisfied with Count von Waldersee as commander of the allied forces but as Russia has accepted him the Gallic protest may be looked upon as a bit of sentiment intended to please the boulevard. France will fall in with the rest though she may indulge the pious hope that von Waldersee's military reputation will be wrecked in coming campaigns.

It is again reported that bubonic plague has claimed a victim in San Francisco. If the whole truth were known it would probably appear that the plague has been in San Francisco for years and that cases of it have usually been listed as pneumonia. We apprehend no more danger from the present discovery than from former ones, as the Coast metropolis is too clean to harbor an epidemic.

C. P. Huntington, whose death occurred suddenly in the Adirondacks, was one of the ablest men in America. His brain power was so great and his intelligence so wide that he would probably have succeeded as well in public life or in the learned professions as he did in the building up of vast enterprises. No conspicuous American of his day, save Abraham Lincoln, had more shrewdness, common sense and tenacity of purpose. We shall not soon look upon his like again.

FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE.

Amimoto on Trial for Murder.

THE OATH OF A WITNESS.

Attorneys for Defense Object to Swearing of Japanese--Other Court News.

Judging from the progress made yesterday the trial of Amimoto, who is accused of murdering a fellow laborer at Kahuku last March, will last for several days.

All yesterday morning was taken up in obtaining a jury to try the case. It being a capital crime the defense was particularly careful in its questions to the jury. F. W. Hankey and A. L. C. Atkinson appeared for Amimoto, and every man who was called to the jury ment, and also with reference to his opinion in regard to capital punishment, and also with reference to his feelings towards Orientals. Amimoto is accused of stabbing the victim with a knife, and for prejudice against carrying knives several jurors were excused. As a result it was not until noon that a full jury was obtained, and the entire panel of jurymen for the term had been used.

Frequently the examination of witnesses was interrupted for an argument on the admissibility of certain testimony, but the hottest and longest contest of the day was over the admission of the testimony of Umeta, a Japanese who is supposed to have been present at the time the murder was committed. Mr. Hankey objected to his being sworn in the conventional oath.

The jury was excused and Umeta was placed on the stand and questioned as to the meaning of an oath at great length. He proved not to be a Christian, but he seemed to have a clear idea of the effect if he told an untruth on the stand. Mr. Hankey tried to get at his belief. He did not believe in the Christian God, but it was hard to ascertain what his belief was, whether he was a devotee of Shintoism or Buddhism, or what. Of the penalties if he should perjure himself he seemed to be densely ignorant, and Mr. Hankey started at him on the question of his belief in a hereafter. But here Judge Stillman interposed.

"Do not believe that it is necessary that the man should believe in the good old-fashioned hell," said he, "in order that his testimony should be admitted. Whether he believes in the fire and brimstone kind, or what kind he does believe in is not material. He seems to have an understanding of the connection of an oath and I think he may be sworn according to the usual method."

Here the case ended for the day. Before the controversy over Umeta's testimony arose the policeman who had first learned of the crime and several other witnesses who had been connected with the earlier stages of the matter were sworn and Amimoto was shown to have been accused by the deceased before his death of being his assailant.

There was some question as to keeping the jury together during the trial, Mr. Atkinson expressing his willingness to permit the separation of the jury. But Attorney General Dole objected, and as a result, they were domiciled at the Hawaiian Hotel for the night.

GIBSON ESTATE MATTER SETTLED.

By stipulation between the parties in interest the foreclosure suit of Bishop & Co. vs. Cecil Brown et al., has been settled.

Cecil Brown was the administrator of the estate of the late Walter M. Gibson, and had agreed to the sale to Paul Neumann and H. H. H. of an undivided two-thirds share of the real and personal property of Gibson in the island of Lanai for a consideration of \$30,000 in cash, and that Neumann and H. H. H. should assume liability for the payment of \$30,000, the amount of the debtors of the deceased.

By the stipulation the parties in interest agree that the receiver's accounts should be approved, the sale approved, and the rest of the property released and the deed satisfied out of the undivided two-thirds only. The sum of \$30,000 is apportioned among the parties as follows: To W. M. Gibson, for amount due on ranch account and the perfect title to the Gibson estate, \$18,699.59; to Claus Spreckels & Co., on account of decree, \$587.06; to the trustee, \$12,863.34.

PLEA SUSTAINED.

The plea in abatement filed by the Waiwala Agricultural Company in the case recently brought by the Waiwala Sugar Company for the partition of certain lands in the Ahupuaa of Paalua was sustained yesterday by Judge H. H. H. The plea was interposed on the ground that the plaintiff had not a clear and undisputed title to the lands named, and that there was already a suit in the Circuit Court brought by B. F. Dillingham, under whom the plaintiff claimed for the specific part of a contract by which the terms of the defendant was given right to a lease of the parties in the land. This suit has proceeded so far that answers have been filed.

TO DEFEND KIL.

Kil is having difficulty in obtaining a lawyer who is willing to defend him. First, Judge Humphreys appointed W. A. Kinney as his attorney, and a day or so later Mr. Kinney requested his release on account of press of work. J. L. Kaulukou was then appointed and yesterday he, too, asked for release, and Attorney Strauss was appointed. Kil is the man who is accused of setting fire to cane at the Waiwala plantation.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Two defendants appeared in the Circuit Court and pleaded not guilty to charges against them. They were John Reilly, who was accused of carnal intercourse with a young girl, and J. P.

Hayward, who was indicted last week for selling liquor at Waikiki on Sundays.

PROBATE ORDERS.

Estate of Queen Emma, accounts of Bruce Cartwright as trustee referred to George Lucas as referee.
Guardianship of J. L. Kalani, J. L. Kaulukou appointed under bond of \$500.
Guardianship of Kailioka, Keka appointed.

In re Oppertgeit minors, W. P. Allen the guardian charged with \$2,000.
Guardianship of John D. Holt and James R. Holt, master's report confirmed, and John S. Walker, the guardian, ordered to file a more complete report.

Fight at Kealia, Kauai.

At Kealia, Kauai, there was trouble between a Portuguese luna and a Japanese laborer which nearly resulted in the death of the Japanese. The luna had given the Japanese a talking to for his laziness as a result of which the Japanese showed fight. The luna held a shovel in his hand and with this he struck the Japanese a vicious blow. The weapon struck the Japanese's ear and fell with great force on the shoulder cutting a deep wound. A crowd of Japanese laborers who had seen the trouble started for the Portuguese luna and had it not been for the interference of a white man there would undoubtedly have been blood shed.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S WANTS

Kerosene Warehouse Desired—Transactions of Governor's Council.

A private kerosene warehouse is wanted by Castle & Cooke for the storage of oil shipped here by the Standard Oil Company. An application was filed with Treasurer Lansing to that effect which was read before the Governor's council yesterday morning. It is the intention of Castle & Cooke, in case the application is granted, to erect a commodious warehouse, to hold sufficient oil to meet all exigencies of the market. The matter was referred to Attorney General Dole.

A light wine and beer license was granted to Morimoto at Hilo, Hawaii, on condition that the resort is placed at the legal distance from the schoolhouse in that place.

Application for a similar license for Aki & Co., at Kailua, Hawaii, was deferred.

Application from T. F. Lansing and L. L. McCandless for water rights at Waialeale was made by Commissioner of Public Lands Brown. Superintendent of Public Works was requested to investigate the flow of water with a view to determining whether the Government would require it for public purposes, for example, electric lights. The council instructed the Attorney General to have a notification to all the island sheriffs that conviction of an infamous crime punishable by more than a year's imprisonment, was tantamount to losing one's civil rights. A person so convicted and losing his civil rights, it was decided that such crimes should hereafter be subject to investigation by the Grand Jury.

The sixty-foot right of way needed to approach the Channel wharf was given consideration by the trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop Estate. Their proposition is to give such right of way in return for land now occupied by Sorensen & Lyle with the marine railway; that no better terms be charged to the estate at any time; that the roadway be placed at right angles to the beach road, and that it be completed by 1901. The matter was taken under advisement.

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF.

Becky Pance, Alias Becky Bishop, Uses a Revolver Harmlessly.

Becky Pance, alias Becky Bishop, who has a claim pending against the Board of Health for valuable silk dresses, gowns and holokus, which she alleged were damaged by the fumigators, attempted to take her life yesterday. Roomers in the house at Kakaako heard the report of a revolver, evidently from Becky's room and rushed there to investigate. She was found lying on the bed with a pistol in her hand. The man who came to her rescue sent out a call for a physician and for the police. The police came first and found that Becky was unhurt.

It was evident from her expressions that she had endeavored to shoot herself in the left side. The bullet instead of hitting her, struck and ruined a valuable floor vase. The pistol and Becky were taken to the police station. Four chambers of the gun were yet loaded, one of them containing the empty shell. The charge entered against the would-be-suicide was "drunkenness."

HAS 'FRISCO THE PLAGUE.

Report to That Effect Comes From Sacramento.

According to a story in the Sacramento Bee of August 13th plague has again broken out in San Francisco. The Bee tells of the death of a white man, who had been a habitue of Chinatown and a morphine fiend, with all the symptoms of plague. The man's name was William Murphy and he died at the City and County Hospital six hours after he had arrived there. Not until after his death was his disease diagnosed as plague, and then a post-mortem examination showed signs that pointed directly to that disease. The case was the first that has been reported in San Francisco where a white person had been affected.

The San Francisco papers of August 13th and 14th say nothing whatever of any plague in the city, and no information has been received in this city that the disease exists there. Dr. Carmichael said yesterday that he had no official news on that score and he was still acting under instructions to admit all vessels from San Francisco with a clean bill of health.

Two boys, Arthur Taylor and George Featherstone, each about nine years of age, are under arrest at Victor, Cal., for train-wrecking. They destroyed \$40,000 worth of property.

Tiburon, San Francisco bay, was visited by a monster whale which wrought havoc among small craft and kedge anchors there. He chased several row-boats into shallow water.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." J. S. Zaub, Genoa, Neb.

Eruptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Australia is expected tomorrow morning early.

James Wakefield has left for a visit of two weeks in Kona.

The Kawaihau Seminary for girls begins the new term September 3.

St. Louis College and St. Francis School will open on Tuesday, September 4, 1906.

A grand jury will be impaneled in October for the November term of the Circuit Court.

Rev. Silas P. Perry and wife, of Kamehameha School, are back from a vacation trip.

Miss Laura Vestal, of San Jose, Cal., is visiting Mrs. A. N. Sinclair at her residence on School street.

All parties owing the late H. C. Norton of Waianae are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, W. E. Burnett.

Professor Koehle has gone to Hawaii for the purpose of looking over the forests on the leeward coast and making inquiries about the recent denudation.

Dr. Jobe has received from Washington the confirmation of his appointment as acting assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital service in the Territory of Hawaii.

All the children of the primary schools who would like to participate in the Labor Day parade will please call and get their badges from Miss Davison at the Board of Education office.

Last Sunday, at Lahaina, Maui, Mr. Glenn, the engineer of fire engine 4 of the local department, was married to Miss Maggie Doherty of Lahaina, by Rev. Father Julien. The couple arrived on the Claudine.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Phillips are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator. All accounts not settled by September 15 will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless, accompanied by W. E. Howell, leaves for Hawaii today to investigate the entire road system. He will be gone some time, and intends to make himself familiar with the needs of each district.

Thomas Burnett has a license which many of the masters along the water front envy him. It qualifies him to act as master of any steamer of unlimited tonnage on any ocean, and of sailing vessels over 700 tons on any ocean. Burnett is mate on the Lehu.

The postoffices at Wahee, Maui, and Mana, Kauai, which have been discontinued by Postoffice Inspector Flint on account of the lack of interest in the matter on the part of the old postmasters, will be again put on the list. Residents in those towns have awakened to their needs, and postmasters have qualified and given bonds, so the service will be resumed to the offices as soon as the necessary steps can be taken.

Fred Walker, the photographer, has returned from a tour of the island of Hawaii, where he has been looking for a number of the birds of the Islands which were supposed to be extinct. He asserts that he found one of the birds from whose feathers the royal cloaks were made. Mr. Walker speaks highly of Olia plantation, where he spent a portion of his time. Seven tons per acre of sugar has been produced by the cane thus far ground.

The island of Lanai may become a separate precinct. Heretofore the voters on that island have had to go to Lahaina to register and vote, but this year a petition has been presented to the Governor for the setting aside of Lanai as a separate voting precinct. There are about 100 voters on the island and many of them are so old that they cannot well make the trip to Lahaina across the channel, the petition will in all likelihood be granted.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every owner of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . . NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU, Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesday at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa, Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihau, Mahukou, Lapaehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaepapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

During

The year 1899, 37,504 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact? These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE, Sales Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
GAELIC	AUG. 28	DORIC	AUG. 28
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 1	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 1
CHINA	SEPT. 15	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 22
DORIC	SEPT. 22	COPTIC	SEPT. 2
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 29	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 2
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 9
COPTIC	OCT. 17	GAELIC	OCT. 17
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
PEKING	NOV. 3	CHINA	NOV. 3
GAELIC	NOV. 10	DORIC	NOV. 13
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 20	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
CHINA	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 28
DORIC	DEC. 7	COPTIC	DEC. 7
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
		PEKING	DEC. 15

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

SITUATION IS WORSE

Another Message Comes
From Conger.

DETAILS OF THE ADVANCE

Troops Arrive Within Twenty-Seven
Miles of Peking—Pritchard
Morgan's Forecast.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Chefoo says:

Consul Ragsdale has just received a cipher dispatch by runner from Minister Conger. It says: "The situation is more critical. The Chinese Government is trying to force us to leave Peking. It is impossible until troops arrive."

LONDON, August 15.—The Chinese Minister in London has informed the British Foreign Office that the foreign legations at Peking were safe on Monday, August 12.

LONDON, August 15.—Rear Admiral Bruce, telegraphing from Taku to the British Admiralty, says:

"Have received the following from the General at Ho Si Wu, August 10:

"The troops are distant about twenty-seven miles from Peking. They experienced little opposition. A position had been prepared by the enemy, but as the allies advanced, they fled. The Tartar cavalry was charged by two squadrons of Bengal Lancers. Many of the former were killed. The standards of Generals Ma and Sung were captured. The troops are much exhausted by the heat, but their health and spirits are otherwise excellent."

A second dispatch, dated Ho Si Wu, August 11, says: "The advance may be somewhat delayed, as rain is falling."

MESSAGE FROM FRENCH ENVOY.

PARIS, August 15.—The French Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from the Minister of France at Peking, M. Pichon, dated August 8:

"We have been advised that Li Hung Chang is charged to negotiate telegraphically with the Powers. We are ignorant of the events occurring outside the Legation. It is surrounded by hostile forces. How could we negotiate without the diplomatic corps regarding its rights and the legation grounds being evacuated? If the negotiations prevent the march of the allied troops, which is our only salvation, we risk falling into Chinese hands. The section wherein lies the French Legation is occupied by Imperial troops, who have not entirely ceased to fire. We are reduced to siege rations. We have provisions, horses, rice and bread for fifteen days."

The following dispatch has been received from the French Consul at Canton:

"All is quiet here. In the district of Swatow, the agitation against the Christians and missionaries is alarming. Many missions in that region have been pillaged and burned. The 'Viceroys' and myself have decided each to send a delegate to make an investigation and re-establish order. With the view of giving weight to the mission and to show that accord exists between the mandarin and the Consulate, the commission sails on the French war vessel Comete."

BERLIN, August 15.—A dispatch received here from Chefoo says the British and Russian Consuls agree in stating that the relief force arrived at An Ping August 9, without further opposition, the place being about thirty-two miles from Peking.

CHINESE MOUNTING GUNS.

HONGKONG, Tuesday, August 14.—Continued investigations at Canton show that the Chinese are mounting larger guns, old gunboats are being overhauled and mines have been made ready to lay in the West river. A steamer from Wu Chow reports passing considerable numbers of Chinese troops going up the West river, probably bound for Peking.

BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE.

LONDON, August 15.—Transports with British troops arrived in Shanghai roadstead Tuesday. The Viceroy protested to Admiral Seymour against the landing of the troops and, according to a Shanghai cablegram dispatched at midnight, Admiral Seymour wired to his Government for instructions as to how he should act. The British residents of Shanghai are indignant and attribute the Viceroy's action to intrigues on the part of the French and Russian Consuls.

Official confirmation of the objections to landing troops at Shanghai has been received at the Foreign Office here, but owing to Lord Salisbury and his staff being in the Vosges mountains, nothing definite can be done from London until instructions are received from Lord Salisbury, to whom the matter has been telegraphed.

The allies have almost certainly arrived at Peking, even though rain has been falling. The advice received from the British commander at the front, through Rear Admiral Bruce, give reasonable assurance that the twenty-seven miles between the allied force and Peking would be easily traversed in four days, the Chinese, seemingly being unwilling to fight and falling back on the capital.

Taotai Sheng's American adviser, Mr. Ferguson, who has been criticized by the press and by Americans for his continued relation to the Chinese official, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. An English correspondent, sending this to the Associated Press from Shanghai, says:

"The intimacy of American officials with Sheng has been remarked by Englishmen."

It is reported from Hongkong, under date of August 13, that the United States sea-going monitor Monterey will go to Canton in a few days to relieve the American cruiser Don Juan de Austria. The Chinese aver that the chances are ten to one that the Bogue forts will fire on the monitor, as the authorities are suspicious of foreign designs.

The activity of the Chinese military authorities at Canton is most pronounced. Foreigners there think they perceive preparations for action of some sort. They dislike the presence of Chinese troops in the vicinity of the foreign settlement, fear that the slightest indiscretion will lead to bloodshed and would welcome the arrival of the Monterey.

The absence of fresh news of what the Peking expedition is doing leads to speculation. Military men at Shanghai, who know the country in the vicinity of Peking believe the allies ought to be within cannon shot of the capital today.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghai says:

"An authentic message from Peking, dated August 7, says the attacks on the

legations have been renewed and that the supplies of food have been stopped. The advance of the allies, it is feared, has excited the fanatics and the rebels are again uncontrollable. Telegrams received by the London Missionary Society indicate that missionaries and other foreigners are arriving safely at Chinese treaty ports, some of them from places hundreds of miles in the interior and from Manchuria more than 100 foreigners have arrived at Shanghai. The heads of the missions believe that nearly all the missionaries are alive and are safe on the coast of China. The international mission's chief anxiety is for the Shan Si missionaries, who are returning through the Shan Si province of Hu Nan. Mr. and Mrs. Glover have been robbed and arrested at Shan Si.

A MANGLED MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—A dispatch received yesterday by the State Department from Consul Fowler at Chefoo was so badly mangled in transmission as to be almost indecipherable. The cipher experts of the Department worked on it last night and today. So far as made out, the dispatch appears to contain a message from Minister Conger transmitted to Chefoo by courier. The gist of the Conger message contained in the cablegram is that the situation in Peking is more critical and that the Chinese Government is endeavoring to force the Ministers to leave the Imperial city under Chinese escort before the arrival of the relief column. Beyond this point the dispatch is unintelligible.

GOOD CHEER FOR MACDONALD.

LONDON, August 15.—The British Foreign Office, replying to the latest cipher dispatch from the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald, the wording of which was almost identical with the message from Sir Claude received by the Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, published August 14, and which was transmitted to the Foreign Office by the Chinese Minister here, bids the British Minister to be of good cheer and gives the progress made by the relief column.

The message of Sir Claude MacDonald to the Daily Telegraph was dated Peking August 6 and read:

"Our situation here is desperate. In ten days our food supply ends. Unless we are relieved a general massacre is probable. The Chinese offered to escort us to Tien-Tsin, but, remembering Cawnpore, we refuse the offer. There are over 200 European women and children in this Legation."

MISSIONARIES KILLED.

BOSTON, August 15.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in a cablegram dated August 12th from Consul Fowler at Chefoo, in which he says that a messenger sent to Pao Ting Fu has returned and reports that the Presbyterian missionaries were killed June 30th and the Congregational missionaries July 31. The missionaries of the American board stationed at Pao Ting Fu were Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, Miss Mary S. Morrill and Miss Annie A. Gould, both of Portland, Maine. The character of the messenger sent to Pao Ting Fu is wholly unknown to the officers of the board, but the message indicates that Consul Fowler and Rev. Dr. Henry D. Porter credit the report.

CAPTURE OF HO SI WU.

BERLIN, August 15.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin under date of August 14th, says the allies captured Ho Si Wu, a Chinese general, and General Tsin-Fu Siang's personal command. The fleeing enemy, it added, were immediately pursued in order to prevent them from making a further stand, the cavalry pushing southward to cut off the Chinese line of retreat upon Pao Ting Fu.

In Peking, the dispatch says, Prince Tung is having every one executed who sympathizes with or provisions the foreigners.

The newspapers of Peking announced that France had accepted Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander in chief of the allied forces in China.

An official dispatch from Taku, dated August 12th, announces that Captain Pohl, commanding the German warship Hansa, and Captain Hecht, of the German warship Bertha, have started for Peking with 250 men. It is added that 150 Austrians have also gone in the same direction.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 15.—The Official Messenger declares that, recognizing Germany's motive, in view of the Minister at Peking, von Ketteler (German Minister at Peking), the Czar accepted Emperor William's proposal to appoint Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to the command of the allied forces, but that the Czar has not the slightest intention of receding from his political program. The fundamental principle of which is a complete understanding with France and the other Powers, the pursuance of no selfish aims and striving only for the restoration of order and the best relations in China.

THE KAISER SPEAKS.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The German Emperor, addressing several officers on their departure for China, exhorted them not to rest until the enemy begged for quarter. He was strongly opposed to the partition of the Chinese Empire, which was not to be thought of for the present. German officers, His Majesty said, must not undertake their opponents, as Admiral Seymour had done in his advance on Peking.

M'CALLA'S VIEWS.

CHICAGO, August 15.—Capt. H. B. McCalla of the cruiser Newark, who is in command of the American marines in Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful expedition to the relief of Peking, believes that the Chinese situation is more serious and fraught with more dangers to the United States and the allies, than any one imagined before the capture of the Taku forts. Writing to Mrs. Edward Roby of this city from Yokohama, whither he had been invited by three women which he had received during the ill-starred Seymour advance on Peking, Capt. McCalla says: "Certainly no foreigner in our column of 2,000 officers and men believed that the Chinese would do so well and no one except the agents who have been selling arms and munitions of war to China since the close of the Japanese war had any conception of the vast amount of money which the Peking Government had expended in preparations for another war. And while the Chinese would not, or could not stand against us 'in the open,' they inflicted severe punishment on us while we were driving them out of the villages and from behind mud walls."

Capt. McCalla, in conclusion, says so far as he can judge the international problem now to be solved in China is most interesting and very difficult. He also says that the United States may be called upon, on account of its large trade interests in China, to adopt and declare an international policy which can only be enforced by a large navy.

CHAFFEE AT MATOW.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The Navy Department early this morning made public a dispatch from Admiral Gen. Chaffee at Matow, the next town of importance after Ho Si Wu, which the Americans occupied on July 26. Captain McCalla says: "The text of the dispatch is as follows:

"TAKU, August 12.—Just received an undated dispatch from Chaffee, Matow:

"I will naturally take command in the field

"Yesterday opposition of no consequence, yet terrible heat; many men prostrated. Please inform Secretary of War."

REPLY.

It will be seen from this message that the date of General Chaffee's arrival at Matow is uncertain. It is taken at the Navy Department to mean that Matow was occupied on the previous day, the 11th, and that the opposition was slight both on the road and in taking the town. Matow is about twelve miles by road from Ho Si Wu and the road, as indicated by the War Department map, is of the worst possible character. Matow is not a walled city and no serious opposition was expected here. It is about eleven miles by road from Matow to Ching Chia Wan, which is really the suburb of the walled city of Tung Chow and the key to the gates of Peking. If Gen. Chaffee was at Matow on the 11th, it is quite possible that by today he is either in possession of Tung Chow or engaged with the retreating Chinese army, that it was thought might make a stand behind its walls. The War Department is highly gratified at the report of General Chaffee's steady advance, which for a week past has been noted as a thoroughly adventurous by some of the European war officials.

Of quite as much interest as the record of the army's advance is the speculation now current about the State Department as to the status of diplomatic negotiations. The State Department has thrown around these proceedings a sudden and unaccustomed veil of secrecy that is taken to preclude important developments. One thing is well-nigh certain, namely, that the Conger message of yesterday, which was not made public, is one of a series of identical notes addressed by the beleaguered Ministers to their Governments.

Minister Wu, who, besides being the Chinese Minister here, also is the accredited Chinese minister to Spain, received along with the Conger message of yesterday a cipher message from the Spanish Minister in Peking, which Mr. Wu forwarded to Madrid. It was not made public there. Sir Claude MacDonald's dispatch to the British Foreign Office, evidently of the same vintage as the two other dispatches referred to, also was withheld from publication. This taken as a fair indication that negotiations of importance are on foot, but their nature is entirely speculative.

The State Department this morning stated that not only was the text of the Conger dispatch kept secret, but no questions would be answered in connection with its contents. It was pointed out by the Department that with the international forces practically at the gates of Peking, any statement of Minister Conger might involve him and all of the other Ministers in very serious consequences. It was said, however, that the statement from London this morning, credited to a member of Parliament, that negotiations were on foot in Washington between the various Powers looking to a future form of government for China, was without foundation. The State Department announced that no note on this subject had been exchanged between the Powers.

It is considered significant that no preparations are being pushed for the wintering of the American forces in China. Both the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments are ready to purchase and ship supplies for the Chinese expeditionary force such as would be needed in a winter campaign. There are certain supplies which would be needed for this contingency and certain steps which would have to be taken, and that quite speedily, unless there was strong hope that the American army would be out of China before the Gulf of Pechili freezes over, which usually happens about the first of December. Preparations are made to a recent date looked to the quartering of the American force on Chinese soil through the winter season. It cannot be said that this expectation has been entirely abandoned, but it is certain that some of the final purchases and preparations are suspended for the present, as though there were considerable probability that they would not have to be made at all. The War Department has as yet given no definite statement on this subject, but the suspension of operations is considered significant.

CONTRADICTIONARY VIEWS.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The Chinese Minister in this capital, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, sticks to his guns and is as resolutely optimistic as ever. He has made another statement, in which he reiterates his conviction that the Chinese situation is more serious and fraught with more dangers to the United States and the allies, than any one imagined before the capture of the Taku forts. He said that the Chinese Minister's reassuring statement comes Sir Claude MacDonald's cipher dispatch of August 6th, in which the British representative declares the situation as desperate, states that the food supply will not last more than ten days, and declares that a general massacre is imminent. Between these contradictory statements anxiety and suspense are again roused to fever heat and will so remain for the rest of this week and until the relief force has actually arrived in Peking. On the whole, however, a somewhat hopeful disposition prevails, and it is not thought that the message from MacDonald and Conger is admitted. It is thought that even the Manchurian desperadoes in command of the Chinese soldiery in Peking will hesitate to proceed to extremities with the cannon of the allied army almost sounding in their ears. There is a significant variation in the two versions of the news. MacDonald's message of the 6th, as published yesterday morning and afternoon respectively. In the dispatch, as forwarded by the Hongkong correspondent of a news agency, Sir Claude MacDonald says: "The Chinese offered escort to Tien-Tsin, but it was refused. The very day called by a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Sir Claude MacDonald adds that he refuses to quit Peking under Chinese safe conduct, 'remembering Cawnpore'—an impressive addition, suggesting appalling possibilities."

Gratification is felt at the progress of the relief force. Notwithstanding the comparatively heavy losses of the allies at Yang Tsin, the military authorities consider the Chinese have made a poor showing, and it is not thought they will be able to impede seriously the entry of the relieving column into Peking. It is generally expected that the allies will march into the Tartar city and rescue the foreigners, unless some catastrophe has happened to the latter, by Sunday or Monday. The British War Office, which made some efforts to keep the press supplied with early and accurate news in the South African campaign, shows itself very tardily informed about the Chinese operations. Some discontent is excited by the fact that people here have so often had to look to Washington telegrams to find out what is happening in the interior. It is not understood why, if Gen. Chaffee could communicate to his Government the occupation of Ho Si Wu on Monday, no word on the subject has yet been received in Peking.

In the view of at least three of the Governments concerned, Field Marshal Count von Waldersee is the only officer of highest rank on the spot, who will naturally take command in the field in virtue of his seniority. Just as the British Admiral did at Taku and the Russian Lieutenant General at Peking. The arrangement by which the British Government has agreed to pay to the Viceroy of Hoo Pe \$75,000 as a subsidy toward the support of his troops, is, from one point of view, a skillful stroke of policy. The British and German Viceroy who have been sitting on the fence will be a good deal impressed by the demonstration that the European Powers are prepared to give them substantial material assistance if they decline to join the anti-foreign movement. This action on the part of Great Britain, coupled with the despatch of Indian troops to Shanghai, illustrates the determination of Her Majesty's Government to keep matters quiet on the Yang Tze, whether by military, political or financial measures. It must be admitted that it does not quite square with Mr. Broderick's statement at the close of the Parliamentary session (that China is not to be "Indianized"). At any rate, if Great Britain is to take the great semi-independent Governors of the center into her pay, while Russia is hoisting her flag at Newchwang, it would seem that the process of partitioning China is already coming perilously close.

THE SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Pittsburgh Courier, M. P., whose close relations with Chinese commerce have enabled him to keep in close touch with events in the Far East, sends the following cable from London to the World:

"Negotiations are proceeding in China between the Imperial Government and the commanders of the European forces to arrange conditions for handing over the foreigners now in Peking to the allied army."

Immediately the safety of the foreigners in Peking is assured. Li Hung Chang will offer terms of settlement of the whole difficulty, giving full reparation to the Powers, especially Germany, including indemnity and exemplary punishment of all officials, both military and civil, who have been responsible for the outrages. "As it is unlikely the present Government of China can survive this crisis, a new form of government will probably be proposed, under which China will be governed by tentative Viceroys appointed for life. They will act under a supreme head, a European nominated by the Powers. On the security arising among the ten Chinese rulers the Viceroys will have the right to nominate a man to fill the place, subject to the veto of the supreme head. "The responsibility of the Government for the country, under European surveillance will be thrown upon the shoulders of the patriotic Chinese Viceroys, with their assistants and the Chinese police. "China can only be governed by the Chinese. This fact is now recognized by all the European Powers. "Disarmament will be a part of the new scheme, simultaneously with the organization of an effective police system. "The capital will be moved to Shanghai. "These proposals are now forming the subject of interchanges of notes between the European Chancellors and Washington and they will be found to supply the principles of a new Chinese administration."

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THE SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

The long distance balloon race which started from the Parc d'Aerosta at Vincennes, could not be brought to a successful conclusion, as the leading balloons were stopped by the ocean.

The first prize may go to the Comte de la Vaux, whose balloon, the Horizon, of 3,300 cubic metres capacity, the largest in the company, descended at Guernsey, in the department of Loire Inferieur.

M. Faure, 2 1/2 balloons, the Aero Club, of 1,600 metres, landed near Mantes, while the Comte de Castillon de St. Victor in the balloon Contour, 1,600 cubic metres, landed within sight of the ocean near Le Havre.

On August 19 will take place the contest for landing at a given point.

The chances are that the wind will then blow inland, and will be favorable for the distance races, but it will be impossible to take advantage of instance, because the nature of the contest is specified in the rules and fast programs drawn up months ago.

M. Emmanuel Aime, who is the secretary of the Aero Club, was interviewed on his aerial trip in the Orient, after 1,000 cubic metres.

He said: "We shot up to a height of 1,000 metres and the wind carried us toward the south. Then we drifted westward until we arrived at La Fleche and anchored, as we had no more ballast except what we were bound to return to Vincennes wharf."

"During the trip our balloon passed several other balloons and we even conversed with M. Faure in the balloon of the Aero Club."

"At a quarter to ten the two balloons parted company. The Orient going to the west and the Aero Club toward the north-west with an upper current."

"The other balloons were seen to separate and disappear in different directions."

Australia's Close Call.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The steamer Australia, arriving from Honolulu this afternoon, came very near making a record run into the wharf. Only the promptness of her officers saved her from running into the bulkhead between Pacific and Broadway wharves at full speed, and demolishing the tug Lottie, which was lying in her berth. The tide was on the ebb when the steamer, aided by a tug, turned into her wharf at Pacific street, and a big head of steam was necessary to carry her in. When Captain Lawless attempted to ring to slow down, he found the bell wire leading to the engine-room out of gear.

The captain was on the bridge, but he reached the main deck with the speed of a bound after a hare. At the same moment Chief Engineer Nieman had come on deck, and, taking in the situation at a glance, turned and slid down the engine-room stairs.

"Full speed astern!" he cried. "But the register!" began the first assistant engineer.

"Full speed astern!" yelled Nieman. "—the register!"

Just as the engine was reversed Captain Lawless reached the engine-room, crying out the order that had just gone into effect.

The wharf was crowded with people, and their hearts went into their throats as they saw the steamer dashing along toward the bulkhead, and then saw Captain Lawless rush down the deck. But the danger was passed. The steamer came to a stop; the bell gear was adjusted and soon the Australia was alongside.

The schooner Robert Searle from Kailua, arrived at Port Townsend on August 15th, and the Charles B. Moody from this port on August 14th.

THIN
Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.

One thing you may rely upon—AYER'S Hair Vigor makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.

It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and clears the complexion.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

ICE PLANT
AT MOLOKAI

The Need of the Luper Settlement.

SUPERINTENDENT'S PLANS

Poor Live Beef Makes Imperative Refrigerator Scheme for the Colony.

It is quite likely that a small ice plant will soon be purchased for the Molokai settlement. For some time past the necessity of such an establishment at the settlement has been realized by Superintendent Reynolds. At the present time there is no method at the settlement whereby water may be cooled or meats kept for even a very brief period, and an ice plant is badly needed. Mr. Reynolds has been corresponding for some time with manufacturers of ice plants in an endeavor to ascertain at what price a small plant can be obtained and he hopes to lay his plans before the Board of Health at some meeting in the near future.

The meat question is the most serious one that is now confronting the superintendent of the settlement. The beef which has been furnished to the settlers for some time past has been of the most inferior quality, and it has cost the Board an exorbitant sum. Where some time ago the Board was obtaining beef at a cost of \$15 per head delivered at the settlement with a guarantee for twenty-four hours, the price now asked is \$25 per head, and the Board must pay \$7 for the transportation of every beast to the settlement and stand all the risk of injury on board and loss when they are being swum from the steamer to the landing. As a consequence the cattle are costing the Board \$32 a head, and many are so thin and poor that they are useless for food purposes when they have been safely landed.

Some time ago the Board passed a resolution whereby tenders for furnishing the settlement with canned beef were asked, but up to the present time no bids have been received, hence no contract has been made for the proposed method of solving the problem. There is likewise considerable prejudice in the Islands generally against the idea of furnishing canned beef to the settlers, and it is likely that if the canned beef is finally sent to the settlement it will constitute but a portion of the meat ration furnished, and the meat will also be allowed the settlers with the canned beef as well.

But at present, what with the beef on hand and no prospect of bettering the supply, Mr. Reynolds has been hard put to find a proper substitute for meat for his charges. Last week he received an old plan of furnishing the settlement with fish. The residents prefer fish to meat when they can get it, and aided by favorable weather several large hauls were made off the settlement. The day Mr. Reynolds left the settlement for this city, in one haul, 3,000 pounds of fish were obtained. It is readily obtained in such quantities at all times there would be no difficulty about the food supply of the settlement, but there are sometimes months when the condition of the ocean is such that it would be impossible to draw nets, so while the fish furnish an agreeable change of diet for the settlers, fish cannot be relied upon to supply the place of fresh meat.

GUNS RECEIVED.

Will be Used at Navy Yard for Saluting Purposes.

Two Hotchkiss rapid fire six pounder guns were received at the Naval station by the Transport Siam. The guns will be used for saluting purposes only, and a large quantity of ammunition for this purpose was sent with the guns.

They are handsome finely mounted pieces, of the latest models, and it is likely that one of these will be mounted on the new Naval wharf, and the other in the grounds in front of the office of Captain Merry.

James N. K. Keola has been appointed a member of the Board of Registration for the Island of Maui in place of Samuel Keble, who has been appointed a traveling normal instructor.

While one of Huestace & Co's large men named David was loading a large box of merchandise on his wagon the box slipped and fell upon him, pinning him to the ground. The box weighed 350 pounds and it was feared that the man was badly hurt, but when it was lifted from him by men who ran quickly to his assistance, he was found to be uninjured save for an abrasion on one of his legs. He was sent home in a hack.

THE GOLD
MAY STAY
Collector Stackable's Plan.

Importers May Deposit Sums With United States Sub-Treasury In San Francisco.

Collector of Customs Stackable has hit upon a plan which he believes will prevent an outpouring of the gold coin paid as duties. He is thoroughly alive to the financial stringency which is likely to result in the next two months if he is compelled to ship the coin he receives monthly to the United States Sub-Treasury at San Francisco. The shipments now amount to \$100,000 a month, at which rate the banks and other moneyed institutions would soon be drained of ready cash.

A short time since Mr. Stackable received many old circulars from the Treasury Department at Washington, which are still in effect. One of them, signed by John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, twenty-one years ago, has a special significance to financial status in Honolulu and Mr. Stackable believes is the keynote to the entire situation. The circular in question reads:

Circular Concerning Payment of Duties on Imports.

Department No. 5, Secretary's Office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1879.

To facilitate the payment of duties on imports, the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States are hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin in sums of one hundred dollars and multiples thereof on account of such payments, and to issue the usual certificate of deposit therefor in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars, in the name of the collector or surveyor of the port at which the duties are to be paid; and any collector or surveyor, in whose name the certificate is issued, is hereby authorized to accept it at par for duties on imports payable at his port, treating the transaction in his accounts as if the money had been deposited by him in the usual manner.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

"This has become a serious matter in my opinion," said Mr. Stackable yesterday to an Advertiser reporter, "have been working on some plan to alleviate the financial distress occasioned by my monthly shipments of gold to the Coast and feel certain that this circular gives me the right to hold the gold in this country. Take the firm of Meers, Hackfeld & Co. who are large importers. According to the interpretation I place upon this circular, Hackfeld & Co. may at any time deposit with the Assistant Treasury of the United States, at San Francisco, through the local banks, any sum of money they are likely to need for the payment of duties—say from \$10,000 to \$50,000. The Assistant Treasurer will send me a certificate of deposit for the amount so deposited with him. At the same time, the Assistant Treasury will send to Hackfeld & Co., duplicate certificates issued in any multiple sum of \$100 or more each. Whenever they need to pay customs duties they can make the payments with these duplicate certificates and I will check the amounts off against the original certificate which I have on file. At the end of the month instead of having to ship away gold coin, all I will have to do is to forward the duplicate checks to the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco."

"This simplifies matters not only for the importer, but for the banks and myself. In the first place the importer for example draws a check for \$50,000 (or whatever the amount is) and sends it through his local banker. He charges the amount up on his books as duties and his bookkeeping work is made easier. I am of the opinion that the bankers will see wherein he realizes a profit. At present he is forced to order gold sent him by freight. These freight bills amount to something and so does the insurance. This will be done away with if my plan is carried out."

"What does it save for me? Well, first of all the worry of thinking that I am causing a financial stringency here. Second, that I am not put to the trouble of weighing so much gold out and seeing to it that it is not short weight. The first shipment of gold which I made to the Sub-Treasury was \$53,419.47. When it was weighed in San Francisco it was found to be

GOOD SPORT AT KAPOLANI

The Driving Association Meeting.

A BIG CROWD PRESENT

C. H. Judd With Mongoose and Walter M. Takes the Pole Race—Gorman a Winner.

A larger and more representative crowd than usual saw the racing at Kapiolani Park last Saturday afternoon. Notwithstanding a charge of twenty-five cents for admission, the event, which was held under the auspices of the Honolulu Driving Association, were interesting to a degree, and the occupants of the grand stand were pleased to admit that they got their money's worth.

The first event was a mile post race, between Mongoose and Walter M. driven by C. H. Judd; Ooteroon and Hero, driven by Sam Grigsby; Sadie and Charlie, driven by Dr. Monarrat, and Billy and Lustre, driven by C. Bellina.

After several attempts the field got away well together. Grigsby had the pole, Monarrat second, Bellina third, and Judd fourth. At the eighth it was Grigsby by a length, Bellina second, Judd third and Monarrat trailing. At the quarter Grigsby still led, but Judd had made up a lot of ground and was barely half a length behind. Passing the three eighth pole, Judd was over a length in front, but came back to Grigsby before the half was reached. At the half it was Grigsby by a neck, and at the five furlongs Judd by the same distance. Just about here the Ooteroon-Hero combination did some close work which, though pretty, undoubtedly injured their chances of winning the race. Judd passed the three-quarters mark four lengths ahead of Grigsby, and retaining his lead to the wire, won easily in 2:57 1/2, by over three lengths. Grigsby, who was coming right along in the finish, was second. Monarrat finished ten lengths behind Grigsby; he and Bellina practically ceased to be contestants at the half mile having their hands full with troubles of their own.

A dash of three-eighths of a mile brought out a starter Nune's Manuelli, with Silva up; L. G. Maitland's Mystery ridden by Donahue, and Andrade's Walpahu, ridden by Clarence Richardson. Mystery was favorite, and by long odds the best looking on the field. Walpahu, of badly passed the six furlong pole a head in front of Mystery with Manuelli last by a length. The journey down the stretch was a horse race with both boys flopping. Mystery could never quite get on terms with Walpahu, who won driving by a neck. Time, 2:58 1/2. Manuelli's performance in the second attempt at the Board of Health's report on the insubordination of the Kewalo district where Nune's horse does his morning gallops.

Walpahu, who according to reports current before the race, had until last week been furnishing the motive power for a plough on a plantation, must be added to the ever increasing danger of "good things" which have caused the bullion of the "can't be beat" contingent to trek in entirely unexpected directions.

The list of starters for the fifty yard foot-race received a host of additions at the post, and the following lined up: Will Vido, Will Wright, C. Bellina, Joe Piggott, Jim Gorman, L. G. Maitland and H. M. Ayres. Four of the men raced the distance on a false start, but at the second attempt Al Moore got them away together. Will Wright, who was expected to romp home, got pocketed; Vido's cigarette went out; two or three others got tangled up or fell down, and "Old Pal" Gorman (you know him) was shoved home in the second, no one else was close enough to be second. The winner was protested to on suspicion of being a "nigger." A feature of the race was the curious disinclination manifested by the runners to getting overheated. The form of the race was too good to be true.

The officials were Messrs. Shaw, McDonald, Quinn, Edmunds and Diggs. At the conclusion of the pole race Mrs. Richards presented C. H. Judd, who drove the winning team, with a floral bouquet.

There is a prospect of another race next Saturday between Mystery and Walpahu at even weights. There was a discrepancy of ten pounds in favor of Walpahu in Saturday's race.

JUDGE LITTLE'S JOKE REBOUNDS

The Funny Mitimus Must be Amended—Beings at Council.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The mitimus from Judge Little commanding the execution of Fujiwara, the Japanese wife murderer, in which by a curious error the soul of High Sheriff Brown, and not of the murderer, was commended to the mercy of God, has been adjudged defective by Governor Dole, and it will be returned to Judge Little for correction. The mitimus was presented to the Governor for his signature yesterday, but after looking it over he sent it back to his secretary with the request that it be forwarded to Judge Little for correction.

Dr. Carmichael, Government medical officer at this port, and Collector General Stackable, have united in a protest to the Governor against turning the channel wharf over to any private party for use. They say that the need for the wharf may arise at almost any time, and urge that it be preserved for the purposes for which it was constructed.

The sewer outfall question was considered by the council at some length and it was decided that work must be pushed on it at once, for there was

danger that if the work were left as at present, all the work might be undone by a single storm.

Superintendent Atkinson announced to the council that steps had been taken for the examination of all teachers in the schools, and that they would all have to have medical certificates.

Unhappy Marriages.

Divorces occupied the judges of the Circuit Court on Saturday and two unhappy couples were cut in twain, as well as several more or less important orders issued. Ernest H. Austin was granted a divorce from May H. Austin by Judge Fillman, and William L. Peterson was divorced from Alice Peterson. Judge Humphreys refused to vacate the order he made some time ago in the Flint case, granting Mrs. Flint temporary alimony. Captain Flint filed an application for the rescinding of the order on the ground that Mrs. Flint had condoned the offenses of her husband and had resumed marital relations with him before she went to the Court. Mrs. Rose Miner was denied temporary alimony in her suit for divorce against Dr. F. L. Miner by Judge Humphreys.

CHINESE CRISIS IN BRIEF ITEMS

The Pao-tai river is blocked with junk and stones.

The German foreign office expects the end of the Peking crisis.

A Danish company has laid a cable from Cebu to Tokyo.

A German squadron has been ordered to sail at once to China.

The Russians have occupied the passes in the Chingun mountains.

France will contest Great Britain's claim to the Yangtze valley.

Three more Baptist chapels near Swatow have been demolished.

Field Marshal Von Waldersee will visit Rome before going to China.

"No quarter" is the rule with the Russians. They take no prisoners.

Heavy artillery will be required if Peking refuses to admit the allies.

Women and children have been officially notified to leave Port Arthur.

The First and Second United States Infantry have been ordered to China.

Reports from the Siberian frontier tell of Russian victories over Chinese.

The United States steamship Nashville has gone to Newchang from Taku.

The Fourteenth Infantry played a prominent part in the taking of Yang Tsin.

All the powers have agreed upon Von Waldersee as commanding officer in China.

German army officers are buying horses in San Francisco for use in China.

The transport Sumner with the Fifteenth Infantry on board, has reached Nanking.

The Oregon will be temporarily repaired in Japan, and will resume active service soon.

On August 9th the allied forces were reported at Ho-Si-Wu, thirty miles from Peking.

An attempt was made to murder the Chinese Minister in Paris by sending him poisoned flowers.

The French government hears that 7,000 Christians have been slain at Pao Ting, east of Peking.

The French admiral reports that native Christians between Hankow and Peking are in great danger.

The hospital ship Salome sailed on August 18th from Yokohama for Guam and San Francisco, via Honolulu.

The French are dissatisfied with the appointment of Count von Waldersee as head of the German forces in China.

De Giers, Russian ambassador at Peking, may leave there for Tientsin soon, accompanied by a Chinese escort.

France declines to order her envoy to leave Peking, and holds the Chinese government responsible for his safety.

Berlin advises as to the effect that the belief is universal that there will be quarrels between the powers before long.

It is reported that the Empress Dowager will remove her court from Peking before the allied forces enter there.

General Chaffee's telegram from Ho-Si-Wu was the only official news received of the fight. English papers score their generals.

China officially asks for peace negotiations, but the United States declines to begin conference until the safety of the Ministers is assured.

Colonel Wogack, Russian military agent for China and Japan, now at Tien-tsin, received advice that the legations were again attacked and the European graveyard desecrated, on July 21st.

Sheng, director general of railroads and telegraphs, according to a Shanghai despatch to the Standard, expresses grave fears for the members of the legations when the defeated Chinese troops return to the capital.

The English and Russians made a bad mistake, confounding the Fourteenth United States Infantry in the night with the Chinese and shelling them, with the result that ten of the Americans were wounded before the mistake was discovered. The Americans had ten killed and fifty-five wounded in the fighting. The British had fifty wounded and the Russians ten, including a colonel. The Chinese losses are unknown.

Cheng Yen Huan, the Cantonese who was the special Ambassador of China at Queen Victoria's jubilee, and who is now in banishment at Hui, has been ordered, according to a Shanghai despatch, to commit suicide, an imperial edict having been issued to that effect. The Shanghai correspondence of the Times, referring to the fate of Cheng Yen Huan, says he was executed and that no reason is given for this barbarous act. The same correspondent understands that Li Shao, vice president of the board of revenue, has been imprisoned on a charge of sending assistance to the members of the foreign legations.

President McKinley has received the following cable dispatch from Emperor William: "I received with pleasure the decision of the United States that American and German soldiers shall fight together for the common cause of civilization under one commander in chief. The brave army of your country which has shown of late so many warlike qualities, united with Europe, will be irresistible. Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, who will have the honor of leading your forces, is not a stranger to America. His wife is an American by birth. I beg your excellency to accept my heartfelt thanks for the confidence of the United States placed in the leadership of Count von Waldersee."

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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ESCAPES REEF

Ship Invincible Almost Ashore.

She Nearly Goes on the Rocks at Waikiki in the Middle of the Night.

For a time yesterday morning it appeared as though there was to be a repetition of the Dunreagan accident. The American ship Invincible, coal laden from Newcastle, was observed at daylight apparently on the reef at Waikiki. She was rolling heavily and seemed to be hard and fast and the report to that effect spread throughout the city. The tug Fearless went out shortly after daylight to bring in the Alice Cooke and she spoke the Invincible at that time ascertaining that the ship was in no danger, but was anchored and waiting for a tow.

The Fearless made arrangements to bring her into port and then proceeded to the Alice Cooke. A short time afterwards the Elou went out to the Invincible but learning that she was all right came back to the harbor, and before noon the Fearless made a second trip to the reef and brought the Invincible in.

Captain Mackenzie, her master, was formerly of the Matilda and he has been in port here before. He states that he arrived off shore at about 11 o'clock Thursday night. Deceived by the numerous lights along shore and hearing no sound of surf he came quite close in. As the ship seemed to be getting too near the shore he began to cast the lead. There was some delay on account of a tangle in the tackle. Captain Mackenzie found himself in ten fathoms of water before he realized his danger. He ordered an anchor overboard but before it could be got down the ship was in seven fathoms. Forty fathoms of chain was paid out so as to give the anchor all possible chance to hold and the ship rode in this position over night.

At daylight she lay just outside the breakers, and had there been any wind from the south nothing could have prevented her from going ashore for she was close to the spot where the William Carson met her fate some months ago. At the best it was a dangerous position and Captain Mackenzie heaved a mighty sigh when the Fearless came alongside and the big ship was slowly drawn out again into deep water and brought safe and sound into the harbor.

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